The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,953.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
..... including postage ..... „ 72 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Paynason, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras.....	5
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada.....	8
„ Alepee	29	„ Vizagapatam.....	9
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Colombo	30	„ Gopalpore.....	10
„ Galle.....	31	„ False Point	11
	June		
„ Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Naraikel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY.....	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Mahomerah	16
	June.	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	1	„ Bushire	17
„ Muscat	3	„ Linga	22
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bunder Abbas	23
„ Linga	7	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	9	„ Guadur	27
„ Fao	11		July.
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Coutts, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

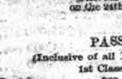
RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 18th May 1871. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10	Including Wines at Table.
Messina	45	32	13	
Naples	48	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The STHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port-Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers, leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste, 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£18 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., over weight 40c. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers holding tickets by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7d. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

FIRST SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

TRANSHIPMENT at Port Said, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, ships, by Steamers under any Flag for Trieste, Venice, and Italian Ports bound to whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Egyptian Ports, via Suez, are received at Port Said, and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent, and the Bills of Lading forwarded to their destination by the Company's Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

Those Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500 ; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350 ; 2nd class Rs. 225 ..... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Cousen, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 29 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STRAKING, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 27th May, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA (1,878 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

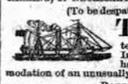
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—
1st Class to Suez.....£30
Ditto to Brindisi.....£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45
exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CHILDERS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand ; failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Efford will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Efford.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ditto T. Cloth.
11 ditto Long Cloth.
5 Cases German Prints.
6 ditto Royal Blues.
8 ditto Pink Pads.
1 ditto Silk Brocade.

On account of Abdoolally Jevakhan—
20 Cases Matches.

On account of Abdoolhoosen Saikadom—
35 Cases Matches.

On account of Mahomed Futta—
100 Cases Matches.

On account of Allana Abdoolraman—
28 Cases Matches.

On account and risk of the Indentor Abdoolla Essack, ex s. s. Paraguay.
1 Soda Water Machine, by Hayward, Tyler & Co.

Hummum Street, 22nd May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF NEW, SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms :—

A first-class new London-made cottage dog-cart, painted blue, picked out red, and lined white, with hood and lamps complete.

Do. do. painted brown, picked out blue, and lined red, with hood and lamps complete.

Do. do. painted green, picked out white, and lined green, with hood and lamps complete.

The above are just landed from the ship British Consul.

A very elegant, neat and light Sociable Landau, nearly new, in excellent condition, by Collett, with lamps, pole, and shaft complete.

An English-built light circular glass-fronted double-seated miniature Brougham, complete and in good order.

Do. do. single-seated do., with horse and harness complete.

A powerful flea-bitten Gulf Arab horse, aged 7 years, height 14-3, with certificate of soundness.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

An invoice of 109 cases oilmanstores, ex British Consul, from Messrs. Batger & Co., of London, established 1748, comprising bottled tart fruit, jams and currant jellies in tins, orange marmalade, calf's feet jellies, preserved peel, lozenges and drops, &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Mazagon.

ON THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Bar House, Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Clement Poole, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises Drawing and Dining-room, round Carved Blackwood Tables, handsomely Carved Pier, Sofa, Work and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Carved Conversation and Recline Couches, Ottoman, Settee, Teapoy, Drawing-room, Folding and Easy Chairs, one and three-light hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Mirror, Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, T. Red Screens, Wardrobes, Almira, Washstands with furniture complete, Dressing Table with English Toilet Glasses, a single Bengal Cot, Towel and Clothes Stands, Porcelain, Cut Glass and Plateware, Dispense Articles, Carpets, Matting, &c.

At 1 P.M. (unless previously disposed of) :—

A very handsome single-seated Chariot Brougham, with moveable glass front built to order especially for Bombay by Wyburn, Long Acre, in excellent order, with pole, shaft, and with a handsome Arab Horse and Harness, complete.

A Buggy by the same maker to match the Brougham, also in excellent order.

A Gentleman's Riding Saddle in good order.

A single set of Buggy Harness.

A double Child's Perambulator in good order.

N.B.—The Brougham and Horse will be offered separately if desired. No Catalogues are to be published, but a detailed list may be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 22nd May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.—As the SUBSCRIBERS' LIST will be CLOSED at the end of this month, Gentlemen are kindly requested to send to the Committee their replies as early as possible.

Bombay, 22nd May 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on THURSDAY, the 20th April, when the following results were communicated :—

New Assurances effected, £1,181,399 3s. 10d.
No. of Policies issued, 1,098.
Premiums on New Policies, £43,725 14s. 8d.
Assurances in force, upwards of sixteen millions.
Revenue, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds.
Invested Fund, upwards of four millions.

A Special Meeting is to be held in a few weeks to divide profits.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. Limited.

WHEELS for SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell, by PUBLIC AUCTION a consignment of ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS now lying in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse. Duty to be paid by the purchasers, and delivery taken from the warehouse on application to Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive OFFERS for COTTON PICKINGS received from the Ginning-mills and Wyndha Factories. Samples may be seen at the office of the Company.

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

No. 23, Apollo Street, 20th May 1871.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS convened for this day having been ATTENDED by ONE SHAREHOLDER only, NOTICE is hereby given that the same stands adjourned to MONDAY the 22nd inst., at the Registered Office of the Company (Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hotaet, & Co., Elphinstone Circle), at 3 P.M.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEASUREMENT.—SHIPPERS are hereby informed that as the Custom House is CLOSED for business THIS DAY (MONDAY) on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY holiday, the Measurement fee shroff will sit at the Chamber office to receive all fees that may be tendered for Cotton about to be measured for immediate shipment.

Shippers are further requested to take Notice that to suit public convenience, the same course will be followed on all other holidays on which the Custom House may be closed.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Monday 22nd May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY the 25th inst. from parties willing to undertake the construction of a WALL in front of the Export wharf of the Town Custom House, Bombay.

The plan and specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

The Tender should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign their indentures.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Pre-idency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 20th May 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPOST, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICE to INTENDING PURCHASERS and UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—For SALE, ex-American ship Cromwell from Boston now due and daily expected :—
2,000 cases refined Kerosine Oil.
Best American Cavendish Tobacco.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED by the undersigned as CLERK. Was last employed as Bookkeeper by a firm of Bankers, Merchants, and Steamship Agents at Bagdad, and previously as town traveller and salesman by a Liverpool manufacturing firm. Has had some 6 months' experience in Egypt.—Address James A. McPherson, Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND and Co.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUT-STATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET,

HAVE just received by the Mail another large assortment of LADIES', CHILDRENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. LADIES' KID SHOES with HIGH HEELS and ROSETTE, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., all of superior quality, at moderate price.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings ;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings ;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS ;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE ;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO :
NUMDAS ;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY ;
SUNDRIES ;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemaruoma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Reining, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years ; and, on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of the digestive organs or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease. I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic ; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM,
FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge ; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well-known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by him

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL MONDAY MORNING TRAIN, advertised to leave Nerul at 8-25 A.M., will be run on TUESDAY next, the 23rd, as well as on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th May 1871. General Traffic Manager.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 25th May 1871, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1871, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
GEO. PUGH,
Bombay, 17th May 1871. Manager in India.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
AHMEDNUGGER,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. E. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
L. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season :—

EGYPTIAN.....	at Rs. 10 per cwt.	
NEW ORLEANS	„ 25	„
SEA ISLAND	„ 25	„
PERUVIAN	„ 25	„

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

The supplies were estimated from last year's demands, and it is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible, addressed to the undersigned, in order that applicants may be enabled to make their own arrangements for the careful preservation of their seeds until sowing time.

Applications for Hingunghat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once that an estimate may be formed of the total quantities of those seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES,
Bombay, 3rd April 1871. Cotton Commissioner.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd issues. Spinning and Press shares closed firm.

CALCUTTA.—17TH MAY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities —

4 per cents, at Rs 98-6 to 98-8, or 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-12.

5½ per cents, large amounts, at Rs. 113-2.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445, two single shares at Rs. 1,440 each.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 103, 103½, 104, and 105.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares, at Rs. 353½. —*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Murphy, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.

Robinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Sherer, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Cates, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, to join, to Poona.

Robinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Dinapore.

White, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

Sherer, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Assam.

Royle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Rogers, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Hedley, Surgeon, 9th Bengal Native Infantry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Barrow, C.B., Major General, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Armstrong, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

Wylie, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Shewell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Quartermaster General of the Army, to join, to Poona.

Woolley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Europe.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th May 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

41st Foot.—Lieutenant G. W. Barnes, to be Captain, from the 29th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain J. W. Garlick, 109th Light Infantry, officiating Station Staff Officer, Dhansie, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Tucker, who resigns that appointment. Dated 29th April 1871.

4th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain A. B. Douglas to retain the appointment of Adjutant on promotion. Dated 28th April 1871.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. L. R. Richardson, Staff Corps, attached to the 6th Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Davidson, officiating as 2nd in Command. Dated 29th April 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Frith, E Battery, F Brigade, to Kussowlie, from the 14th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant V. Wing, B Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. J. Jones, E Battery, F Brigade, to Kussowlie, from 16th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant, Local Captain, H. M. Robertson, A Battery, F Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ridingmaster J. Sampson, F Brigade, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Umballa, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Surgeon G. Pain, to Cashmere, from the 11th April to the 11th October, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 30th March 1871, p. 156.]

18th Hussars.—Surgeon G. C. Clery, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. Leach, A Battery, 10th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. F. Brough, B Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Dalhousie, from the 19th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon W. Millar, No. 4 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. B. Frizell, to Bombay Presidency, from the 25th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave to England granted in G. O. C. C., dated 30th January 1871, p. 54.]

Lieutenant H. E. Whidborne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Captain N. Campbell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Captain M. T. Carmichael, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rose, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Major R. D. Campbell, Wing Officer 30th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Captain A. Vallings, for one month, to Bombay, from date of quitting the 1st Punjaub Infantry, preparatory to furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th May 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain E. Tierney to be Major, from the 11th December 1870.

Lieutenant J. A. S. Colquhoun to be Captain, from the 10th December 1870.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Local Lieutenant-Colonel D. Hastings to be Colonel, from the 20th March 1871.

59th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. T. Herchmer to be Captain, from the 25th March 1871.

65th Regiment.—Captain F. S. Herries to be Major, from the 4th of April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

26th Native Infantry.—Ensign L. Dening, 39th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Telford, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 20th April 1871.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 396, dated the 1st instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings :—

Brigadier-General J. M'N. Walter, C.B., is posted to the Sealkote Brigade.

Brigadier General R. O. Bright, C. B., is posted to the Sangor District, temporarily.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from Rawulpindee to Barrackpore, for general duty.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 397, dated the 1st instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Major General J. M. B. Fraser Tytler to the command of the Allahabad Division, temporarily.

Captain F. K. Hawkins, Bengal Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is attached to the 14th Native Infantry, for duty at his own request.

Captain H. S. Anderson, General List, Infantry, Quartermaster 12th Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Sealkote, from date of taking up the duties, during the absence on leave, of Captain the Hon'ble J. D. Drummond, or until further orders.

Official notification is received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant T. L. Thorp ... 2nd Battalion.
5th Foot.—Captain J. J. Bradshaw ... 1st ,,
,, Lieutenant R. M. Thornton. 1st ,,
,, Ensign G. N. Wyatt ..... 1st ,,
19th Foot.—Lieutenant G. B. Behan ... 2nd ,,

The undermentioned medical officer is appointed to do duty at the Landour Convalescent Depôt during the season of 1871 :—

Assistant Surgeon C Rattray, M.D., 37th Foot.

(The above cancels G. O. C. C. dated 4th April 1871.)

The six months' leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant, Local Captain, B. V. Arbuckle, No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, by G. O. C. C. of 18th April 1871, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers—Captain R. W. Roushaw, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

29th Hussars—Captain H. A. Welford, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon W. Ffolliott, to Bombay, for one month, on medical certificate, from date of a sailing himself of leave, and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Quartermaster F. Drake, to Murree or Cashmere, from the 15th May to the 15th September, on private affairs.

10th Foot, 2nd Battalion —Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C. Little, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. Magee, to Murree, from the 5th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. Baker, to Murree and neighbouring hills, from the 5th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant C. R. Carleton, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Paymaster H. A. Berry, to Bombay, from the 10th February to the 10th March, on medical certificate; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. Gray, M.D, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38 h Foot.—Quartermaster M. Slattery, to Cashmere, from the 1st July to the 30th September, on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant J. E. Lee, Instructor of Musketry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

60th Foot.—Major R. Shebl to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot.—Lieutenant C. E. Knox to Simla, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

92nd Foot.—Major J. D. Swinburne, Paymaster, to Mussoorie, from the 1st May to the 14th October, on private affairs.

106th Foot—Captain D. Hepworth, Paymaster, to Bombay, from the 20th April to the 20th May, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Colonel W. J. Hicks, Commandant 44th Native Infantry, to Shillong, for two months, from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon W. F. de Febeck, (in medical charge 6th Madras Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 14th April to the 13th May, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th May 1871.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Barlon having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel from the 26th of April 1871, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated the 3rd of February 1866, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal Artillery —2nd Captain G. J. Gillies to have rank as Captain, from the 1st October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

108th Foot.—Ensign Ellis Bamsay Reid to be Lieutenant, vice Peile, admitted a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 19th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Native Infantry.—Captain H. I. Wheler to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Macpherson. Dated 27th April 1871.

41st Native Infantry.—Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, 109th Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation. Dated 27th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain G. B. Wolseley, officiating Station Staff Officer, Delhi, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 27th April 1871.

Captain W. L. P. Drummond, Station Staff Officer, Cawnpore, to be Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad. Dated 27th April 1871.

The Commander-in Chief in India permits Lieutenant Ernest Alexander Morant, 2nd Battalion 1st Royals, to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 1st May 1871.

Major C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps, lately returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Meerut for general duty, at his own request.

Captain P. L. Bellamy, 55th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major at Cawnpore.

[This cancels the appointment of this officer, published at p. 205 of G. O. C. C. dated 2nd May 1871.]

Captain H. H. Rankin, General List, Infantry, 1st Wing Subaltern 52th Native Infantry, is transferred to the 1st Goorkha Regiment for duty, at his own request.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 25th October 1870, Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, 5th Lancers, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Brook Taylor, commanding the Oude Division.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

1st Foot —Captain J. H. Fawcett, 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 1st instant :—

Cornet W. B. Wilson,	...	4th Hussars.
Vety. Surg. J. J. Meyrick,	...	A By. 19th Bde. R.A.
Lieut. H. M. Chambers,	...	Royal Engineers.
Ensign H. H. Young,	...	1-14th Foot.
Apthy. F. J. Grose, M.R.C.S.	...	1-14th ,,
Private F. Clane,	...	1-14th ,,

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon W. J. Masters, D Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers.—Major J. Chaffey, to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 26th April to the 15th October.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. F. Newall, 24th Brigade, to Simla, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Second Captain S. Cargill, No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade, to Kussowlie and Simla, from the 1st May to the 31st October, on private affairs.

5th Lancers.—Major J. Chaffey, to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 26th April to the 15th October.

24th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon C. M. Douglas, M.D., V.C., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot.—Captain R. L. Hawkes, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting Kussowlie, and to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

[This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of 29th October 1870, p. 536.]

37th Foot.—Lieutenant J. B. Lynch, Assistant Instructor of Musketry, to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

55th Foot.—Ensign A. H. Atkinson, to Central India and the Punjab, from the 15th May to the 15th September, on private affairs.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Row, doing general duty at Lucknow, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dayrah, from date of availing himself of leave until 15th October, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 12th April 1871, p. 180.]

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Marquis, commanding 17th Native Infantry, to Mussoorie, from the 3rd May to the 3rd August, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Brevet Colonel F. W. Baugh, doing general duty at Almorah, to visit Kumaon, Gurhwal and Rohilcund, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, doing duty at Peshawur, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 1st May to the 15th October.

[This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. 9th March last, p. 129.]

General List, Infantry.—Captain D. W. Inglis, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the 15th Native Infantry, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 17.)

Captain Everard Neal Digges LaTouche to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of the Garo Hills, in the fourth grade.

Mr William Wavell to officiate in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. J. W. C. Loraine to officiate as Second Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Bridger, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Howe Metcalfe, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hylakandy, Cachar, leave for two months, making over charge of the Sub-division to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Mr. R. E. Grey, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kamroop, for two months.

Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ranegunge, for one month.

Mr. Robert Alexander, Civil and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, for three weeks, from the 18th instant.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Edwin Saunders, House Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland...Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Queen of the Lakes..	Grosort	Clyde. Jan. 26.
	Charles Bal	Chapman	Liverpool, Jan. 23.
	Princess Alexandra.	Row	Liverpool, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Baron Macaulay	Cunningham	Liverpool.
	New Margaret	Wright	Hongkong.
	Algonquin	Jones	Calleo.
	Robert Kerr	Hunter	Liverpool.
	Gatlinn	Cumming	Liverpool.
	Simla (s)	Anderson	Aden and Suez.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
21	Glen Isla	Nacoda	Calcutta.

The steamer Kurrachee, Cottier, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
16	J. W. Grosvor...	Jones	Algoa Bay, March 27.
	Joanie Douglas	Hollywood	London, Feb. 6.
	Pearl of India	Johnston	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
	Harkaway	Cottier	London, Dec. 18.
17	Berlin	Small	Shields, Oct. 18.
	Abyssinia (s)	Gay	Bombay, April 25.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neora (s), 16 barrels soda crystales, Henry Rogers & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Canning, 160 casks alum, R Caderbhoy; 10 cases native books, paper, Volkart Brothers; 5 cases foolscap paper, E Tyebally.

British Consul, 40 cases white foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers; 31 cases paper, H B Jeejeebhoy; 2 cases gilt mouldings, E P Mohomed; 55 casks pale ale, J W Watson Sons & Co; 2 casks earthenware, E P Mohomed; 70 cases oilmanstore and 4 cases medicine, the L A & A Co; 30 cases geneva H Postonjee Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 50 bales cotton, C Premjee.

Andaman, 31 bales cotton, G Saeurchund; 101 bales cotton, Munsookram Khoobaldass; 40 bales cotton, Jewraz Goculdass.

Tennyson, 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Seaforth, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Ashgrove, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee.

Persia, 73 bales cotton, V Vurria; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria.

Louisa Fletcher, 200 bales cotton, D G Hoosoon; 100 cwts of horns, P Damjee; 200 bales cotton, Nugindass Pemchund; 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Morning Light, 228 bags linseed, C Lalljee; 100 bales cotton, P Canjee; 320 bales cotton, M Soorjee; 100 bales cotton, O Chapsey & Co; 55 bales cotton, G Futtayohund; 9 bales cotton, Moolchund Vurudhman.

Isabella Kerr, 500 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Royal Adelaide, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Simla (s), 125 bales wool, N Khuttow.

Neora (s), 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 200 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Baroda (s,) 115 bales wool, N Khuttow.

St Fillans, 50 bales cotton, M G Munsookroy.

Hannah Law, 43 bales cotton, O Chapsey & Co.

Helen Scott, 103 bales cotton, G Boitram; 75 bales cotton, N Purmandass.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co.

Prince Oscar, 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

City of Berlin, 403 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

T E Lemon, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, B Hurrybhoy; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Cavour, 155 bales cotton, R Calocram.

Virago (s), 103 bales wool, C Megjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.

Shiraz (s), 400 bags gail, V Ebram; 77 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.

Lorne (s), 53 bales cotton, Lalljee Narronjee.

Oriflamme, 103 bales cotton, Khetsedass Hurmookroy; 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coverjee; 42 bales cotton, Goolabsing Nursingdass.

FOR LONDON.

Neora (s), 25 cases M o'P shells, M Canjee; 53 cases M o'P shells, J Faizulla; 13 cases M o'P shells, N Gangjee; 3 bales hides, R Bomanjee; 22 cases benjamen, R Dhurumsey, 100 cases M o'P shells, S Khakey; 192 cases oilbanum, Ludhabhoy Rujabally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 29 bales cotton, H D Frock & Co.

Baroda (s), 350 bags coffee, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Indus, 1,100 bales cotton, A Blaedeck & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Baroda (s), 350 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rimaldo, 750 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

City of Pekin, 1,00 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Euterpe, 26 bales cotton, Tooleidass Vurjdass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s,) 300 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 56 bales cotton, D G Hoosen.

Mongolia (s,) 250 bundles sharkfins, and 14 cases fishmaws, E Husson; 100 bales cotton, M Dama & Co; 8 cases raisin, J Nowrojee; 200 bales cotton, N Kessowjee; 300 bales cotton, and 6 cases E teeth, J Peerbhoy; copialoe, E Noordin & Co; 25 bales cotton, H Hurdavedass; 171 pieces E teeth, S Futtaybhoy; 10 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 13 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 10 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 12 chests opium, Futtayhoy Amerjee; 7 chests opium, E D Gungadas & Co; 12 chests opium, Tarrachund Gumbaudass.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia (s), 11½ chests M opium, H Nursingdass; 16½ chests opium, Hujurmull Nursingdass; 16 chests opium, Gooljee Shungaree; 8 chests opium, Chuniram Jusraz.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASEY—May 7th, at Allahabad, the wife of J. P. Casey, E. I. R., of a son.

CURRIE—May 14th, at Fir Hill, Murree, the wife of Surgeon George Vernon Currie, 70th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

DALY—May 15th, at Indore, the wife of Major-General Daly, of a son.

FIELD—May 12th, at Chittagong, the wife of C. D. Field, Esq., LL. D., of a son.

GRANT—May 15th, at Bancoorah, the wife of J. P. Grant, Esq., C.S., of a son.

SHOPLAND—May 11th, at No. 24, Joratallao Street, Calcutta, the wife of E. R. Shopland, H. M. S. Czarowitch, of a son.

WEBB—May 16th, at Purneeah, at the residence of Mr. H. H. Bernard, the wife of Mr. H. Webb, Overseer, D. F. W., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

OBBARD—JOSEPH—May 17th, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. D. G. Clarke, Thomas Obbard, Captain Madras Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 17th Regiment, to Rosanna Lilly Maria, daughter of Surgeon J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D., 17th Regiment, M. I.

WARD—WILLIAMS—May 17th, at Vepery, by license, Richard Blanchard Ward, by the Rev. D. G. Clark, to Naomi Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry Williams, of Stratford, Essex, England.

DEATHS.

BANESS—May 7th, at Amrit-sir, Lina Gertrude, daughter of Mr. S. E. Banes, aged eleven months.

CASEY—May 11th, at Allahabad, William, the infant son of J. P. and Mrs. Casey, E. I. R.

MUIR—May 13th, at Taragurh, Ajmere, Isabella Fanny, the beloved wife of Captain W. J. W. Muir, Officiating Political Agent in Harautie and Tonk, aged 25 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871.

THERE can be very little doubt that the "John William Khan" newly gazetted as a Knight Companion of the Star of India is Mr. J. W. Kaye of the India Office, the historian of the Afghan and Sepoy Wars. Literature is, therefore, well represented among the new Knights, the next name to Mr. Kaye's being that of Mr. Henry Sumner Maine, whose conspicuous merits might fairly have been rewarded with a decoration of the highest instead of the second class. Among the new Companions we are glad to notice the name of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, the able and energetic Collector of Khandeish. The honour may serve to console him, in some degree, for having lost the good graces of the *Times of India*. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy have, as active public men and leaders of native opinion in Bombay, acquired a position which entitled them to expect that the compliment of making them C. S. Is. would not long be withheld from them.

MR. R. H. ELLIOT, one of the few successful coffee-planters of Mysore, has lately put his "experiences" on record in a book* which is remarkable for its honest outspokenness and—a quality rarely found in Indian literature—its freedom from a spirit of partisanship. We shall take another opportunity of noticing Mr. Elliot's political views; our object to-day is to call attention to those chapters of his book which throw light on the real causes of the frequent failure of European enterprise in India. So much English capital has within the last ten years been fruitlessly sunk in tea and coffee plantations, that one can hardly wonder at the discouragement now prevailing among a class of men whose labours ought to be not only profitable to themselves, but most valuable to India. The want of public spirit among non-official Englishmen in this country, which has been painfully conspicuous during the long and wearisome discussions on taxation, is much more natural and excusable in the planters and merchants of the time than in men receiving a fixed income. In Bombay, at all events, any man with a salary is much better off now than he was seven or eight years ago; and salaried Englishmen in India are usually so well paid that a prudent man can save in a few years more money than he could have hoped to amass in a life-time of patient industry at home. There is, therefore, something monstrous in the suggestion that such men should be set free from those obligations which are binding upon the citizens of every State, and that, while they live in India, their incomes should remain sacred from the touch of the tax-gatherer. Nor, indeed, can the adventurers who come out to make their fortunes in trade or agriculture, or in the practice of some profession, reasonably claim exemption in India from what is the common lot of humanity—the payment of taxes—merely because they have discovered that their expectations of making large gains every year were too sanguine. They must take the good years with the bad, and remember that, after all, profits are much larger and taxes much lighter, in India than in England. But of course there must be a good deal of grumbling if the State demands more money from these tax-payers at the very time when they are dispirited by heavy losses and ready almost to believe that the greatest mistake an Englishman can commit is to invest capital in any Indian undertaking.

It is easy enough to account for the depression in the cotton trade, and perhaps coffee-planting also has suffered more severely from the ravages of the spirit of speculation than of those more familiar enemies of the planter—"the borer, bug, rot, and rat." The men who bought land early, when it could be had for a very low price, and who, knowing something of agriculture, settled down to work on their own estates, had a fair chance of doing well. But a large number of properties were purchased by speculators in Bombay and other great towns, who had neither time nor capacity to manage their own estates, and whose ignorance of the value of different kinds of soil and of the conditions essential to the growth of good crops often made them the victims of sellers who wished to get rid of their own bad bargains. Mr. Elliot was one of the pioneers of coffee-planting in Mysore. "There was only," he says, "one plantation proprietor on our (the Munzerabad) side of the province when I entered it in 1855; and, at the original seat of coffee in the Nuggur division to the north, there were only three European planters. Those were glorious days in Munzerabad when we enjoyed our hunting-grounds and our labour market in peace, and when twelve long miles separated each planter from his neighbour." In this sentence we have a suggestion of one of the difficulties which embarrass English planters in this country—one which has ruined whole districts in the tea country—the difficulty of getting a full, steady, and cheap supply of labour. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Elliot is far from ascribing to the Government the unworthy policy of thwarting the planters' efforts to engage native labourers. He is no admirer of English rule in India—indeed, the heading to one of his chapters is "The Harmonious Rottenness of our Indian administration"—but so far as the planters are concerned he does full justice to the anxiety of all Government officials to deal with them liberally and in a spirit of earnest co-operation. The point is of so much importance that we make no apology for quoting at some length Mr. Elliot's own words :—

"And here it may not be out of place to say a few words as to the treatment the planters in Mysore have received at the hands of Government from the days of Sir Mark Cubbon to the present time. Whatever may be the case with planters in other parts of India, and however much they may have to say, I feel sure that in Mysore at least the planters have always been treated with an unvarying courtesy and consideration which merit all the acknowledgment that could possibly be recorded. We have not, of course, got all we want. Who has? But everything that could reasonably be granted we have had cheerfully and ungrudgingly; and because, as a person who has consistently endeavoured to obtain what can be got, I have naturally advocated reduction of taxation and improvements in the means of communication, it does not therefore follow that I should fail to own, and be glad to own, that our Governors have been ever good and kindly men, who did all they could for us, as members of that community which was committed to their charge.

"Having thus said something of the way the Government has got on with us, it now remains to say a few words as to how we got on with it, and with the officials who represent it. And here I find that we have very little to say. We have always got on with Government officials, and they have always got on with us. The fact was, we recognised our position, and did not talk about our rights. In truth, the British settler in India has no business to talk about his rights at all, or to magnify his importance in any way. I can easily see that the infusion of a few energetic Europeans can start a new industry, and give an impetus to every sort of industrial enterprise; but when people talk about settlers strengthening the hands of Government, it seems to me that something extremely like nonsense is being uttered. I can quite understand the presence of a few scattered settlers, or rather capitalists (for to call us settlers is a mere misnomer), weakening the hands of Government in troubled times, and I can quite understand the tendency often shown to make a great fuss because roads and works are not undertaken which are to benefit the Britisher in isolated situations, and enable him to get his produce to market; but what strength is accrue to Government I am really at a loss to understand. Nor does it require more than a moment's reflection to see that supposing disturbances to occur in Mysore, there would be a tremendous howl raised if the Government, at the first sign of danger, did not detach troops to secure the safety and property of planters in the province. In Mysore, however, I think the planters have recognised themselves at their proper value; and just because they have done so, do I think that the Government has been all the more disposed to do what it could for them. And here I may be allowed to hint for the benefit of Indian settlers in general, that there is a great deal in the way of putting things, and a great deal also in selecting judicious times for introducing one's wants to the notice of the official mind. An idea that may seem unreasonable and troublesome during the worry and heat of the day, or even after the fatigues of the day are over, will appear far from being either the one or the other if introduced after breakfast. Supposing, then, that the official of your district is going to pay you a visit, you should be careful to have everything prepared in the way of comfort that you can possibly think of, and make no mention of anything that you and your neighbours want till breakfast is finished. Then, when the official, refreshed with his bath and comforted by his breakfast, throws himself back in his chair and lights his cheroot, and when he has smoked the pipe of peace for about three minutes, then is the time to hint of that new line of road that you want, of the advantages that would arise from the improvement of a road that perhaps stands much in need of it, or of the erection of a bridge which would add materially to your comfort and to the value of your property. At these moments the official mind is more thoroughly open to the reception of truth than at any other time I know of, and if in these precious moments you cannot successfully insinuate your wants, you may depend upon it that your demands must be very unreasonable indeed.

"Another hint I may be allowed to offer is, that a settler should, above all things, manage his affairs without constantly applying here and applying there for Government assistance, and especially for regulations which may aid him more effectually in apprehending runaway coolies. The fact is that improvements in the methods of apprehension lead to no good result, and only end in planters-managers being more and more at their ease in making advances without the adequate security or sufficient inquiry into the character of the people to whom advances are made for the procuring of labour. My managers in India have standing orders on no account to go into a court; and I do not think that within the last ten years either myself or my managers have ever been in a court except once, and that was with a view of recovering a few advances from people who had undertaken to procure labour from a distance. In fact, since my estates were started in 1855, though I have advanced sums from a few shillings per man up to £5, and even more, I do not think I have lost, in all that time, more than £40 or £50, and some part of that sum was on account of deaths. Where the means of apprehension are ready and cheap, planters will advance sums of money to men whom they know nothing of, to procure labour; and I have known labour procured in this way all the way from Bangalore (one hundred and forty miles distant) the man employed to procure the coolies picking up any one he could find, without caring anything at all as to character. The coolies arrive, and shortly bolt to Bangalore; then the planter has the men apprehended and posted out to the estate, merely to bolt again on the next opportunity. Now, this carelessness naturally puts the officials of all classes to more or less trouble, and I need not, therefore, say more as to the advisability of resolving to manage your affairs without any Government aid whatever."

According to Mr. Elliot, then, it is generally the planter's own fault if labour is deficient. In a chapter specially devoted to "Native Labourers," our author returns to the subject, and lays down the following fire rules, which he explains and illustrates at great length, to regulate the general conduct of an employer of labour towards the people on his estate :—

1. As to your general conduct in the treatment of "coolies, be not all gall, or they will spit thee out, nor all sugar, or they will eat thee up."

2. Neither believe, nor, what is of quite as much importance, disbelieve anything you hear until you have some independent evidence as to its truth or falsehood.

3. Be patient, and show all willingness to satisfy every man that his account has been correctly settled.

4. Be careful to discriminate

There the ground which has to be burnt before it is ready for cultivation, and had accordingly been burnt, has lost its warmth and become unfit for the purpose. The agriculturists cannot sow the crops now, as there is no certainty of the rain continuing, while they cannot have recourse to a second process of burning because of the scanty supply of fuel.—*Ibid.*

THE XAVIER COLLEGE BUILDING.—The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* of Saturday last says :—" We are glad to report that the third and last portion, the west wing of the St. Xavier's College building has been taken in hand. Twelve months' more exertion on the part of the Catholics of the Vicariate and, under God's blessing, complete success will crown their generous efforts. The great work, we must never forget this, was begun only in February 1868 ; and ever since that time each step by which it has progressed has been so satisfactory, that no one can say that the Catholics have not invested their poor resources in the most profitable manner. This reflection ought to be a strong inducement to every Catholic in the Vicariate to contribute what he further can for helping to complete the work. Looking over the subscription list published to-day we observe too many rows of three zeros ; also we observe mention of the name of only one collector. Feeling sure that our strength for completing the work rests in our giving one hearty pull all together, we venture to hope that our future lists will show a great difference, in the absence of zeros in the rupee column and in the results of work done by a few devoted collectors."

THE DURBAR, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, will be held at the Sungum Court House, by R. White, Esquire, Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the evening of the 24th instant. The usual presents of *poushaqs* to the sirdars will be distributed on the occasion.—*Poona Observer*, May 20.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to relate a sad accident which happened yesterday to the infant daughter of Mr. William Martin, bandmaster H. M.'s 32nd Regiment N. I., through the carelessness of an ayah, who handed Mrs. Martin a bottle of liniment from which she gave her child a dose, thinking it was a tonic mixture which the child had been taking. Doctor Boustead of the 9th Regiment and Dr. McDougall of the 32nd Regiment were in attendance, and did all in their power, but the fatal dose was too powerful. It is said as much as would have poisoned two men was taken by the infant. This should be a caution to parents never to allow their native servants to have anything to do with medicines, either to touch or administer them. The liniment was properly labelled in a conspicuous manner by the chemist that prepared it. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was *accidental death*.—*Ibid.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
May 14th Sunday	1 20	0 12	1 50
,, 15th Monday	0 23	0 77	0 15
,, 16th Tuesday	0 9	0 8	0 32
,, 17th Wednesday	1 0	0 6	0 30
,, 18th Thursday	0 11	0 9	0 18
,, 19th Friday	0 46	0 1	0 20
,, 20th Saturday	0 0	0 9	0 0
For the week	3 11	1 16	2 65
Previously Registered	0 21	2 30	0 10
Grand Total	3 32	3 46	2 75

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY'S CASE.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that some three months ago Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, secretary to the Albert Mills Company, charged Bapoojee Furdoonjee, cashier of the company, with criminal misappropriation of about Rs. 17,000. The case was twice heard and then adjourned *sine die*, the defendant being admitted to bail. The parties appeared in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, when the charge against the defendant was withdrawn.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF THE LAKES, 1,153 tons, Captain James Grosort, arrived on the 20th instant from the Clyde with a cargo of 1,572 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP CHARLES BAL, 1,431 tons, Captain Robert Chapman, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,251 tons of coal belonging to the G. I. P. Railway. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, 1,329 tons, Captain Thomas Rowe, arrived on the 20th instant from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,720 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed on Saturday last with a general cargo, and the following passengers for the Malabar Coast :—Mr. Elphinstone and Miss Elphinstone, Mr. R. Johnstone, Captain H. N. Rowes, Dr. Forbes Dick ; and 50 deck passengers.

THE S. S. KUSHACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Creswell, Mr. Forbes, Major Weir, Assistant Quartermaster of the Sind District, Mr. J. J. Allen, Sub-conductor Rose ; and 13 deck passengers.

THE RECENT WIDOW MARRIAGE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST TWO BANIAS

MR. MADHOWDASS RAGHOONATHDAS, the Kapole Bania who was recently married to a widow of his caste, on Friday appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Payne, in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against Mr. Gopaldass Madhowdass and Mr. Purshotumdass Mohundass, two wealthy Kapole Banias, who were charged with defamation. The information was as follows :—

"I am a Hindo merchant, and a Kapole Bania by caste. I have lately married with Dhuncore, late widow of Laxmidass Dhurumsey, and a daughter of the late Shett Ghirdhurdass Mohundass. The said Dhuncore is a niece of Shett Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, both of Bombay, Hindoos and Kapole by caste. I know the above-named Gopaldass and Purshotumdass. They, as I am informed and verily believe, on Sunday last, with a view to lower the character of me, this informant, and my wife, the said Dhuncore, in respect of our caste, called a meeting of some of my caste brethren of not less than four hundred persons in number at the place of residence of the said Gopaldass Madhowdass, situate at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay ; and at such meeting, as I am informed and believe, they uttered the following words or other words to that effect, that I, this informant, and my wife Dhuncorebee, having married, we had thereby rendered ourselves unfit to be entitled to associate with the other members of our said caste of Kapole Banias, and after uttering the said words the said Gopaldass read out from a certain paper writing, signed by him, the following words or words to the effect, that I and the said Dhuncorebee having married contrary to the custom of our caste, and we should be excommunicated from the caste, and no member of our caste should bear any communication or connection with us in drinking or eating or by intermarriage, nor should our bodies be touched by our caste fellows after our death ; and I am also informed and verily believe that the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, with the view as aforesaid, induced some persons to sign the said document, under threat that if they would not sign the said paper they, the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, would cause them to be excommunicated from the caste, and they would thereby incur the divine displeasure ; and that they, the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass, are still trying to get the said paper writing signed by some more people of my said caste, with a view to degrade and lower me in the eyes of my caste brethren and other Hindoos. And I further say that I caused my solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, to write a letter to the said Gopaldass Madhowdass, but the said Gopaldass Madhowdass did not exhibit as therein requested, as I am informed and believe, to Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy the said paper writing, alleging that the same had been given to a translator in order to its being translated, and I therefore charge the said Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass with offences under sections 499 and 508 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law."

The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotumdass Mohundass.

The following is a copy of the letter alluded to above—

BOMBAY, 18th May.

To Messrs. Gopaldass Madhowdass and Purshotum Mohundass.

Gentlemen,—We are instructed by our client, Mr. Madhowdass Raghoonathdass, that on Sunday last you called a meeting of some of the Kapole Banias caste at Mr. Gopaldass' place of residence, for the day, the Banias caste at Mr. Gopaldass' place of residence, with a view to degrade our said client and his wife in respect of their caste. We are further instructed to request you to allow the bearer our clerk, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, inspection of the said document, and in case you refuse or neglect to do so, our client will consider that you admit that the said paper contains such imputations, and we will adopt such proceedings as we may deem advisable for the protection of our client.—Yours, &c.,

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE.

POOR MURPHY.—The foul-mouthed lecturer Murphy, who had taken out a licence for insulting Catholics wherever it pleased him and his employers, has at last met with his deserts from the rough-shod feet of some 300 Cumberland miners. The dirty creature was not fit to be touched in any other way, and it is well for him it was so. The feet were applied to parts where the fellow had neither brain nor bowels, and this accounts for his recovering from the severe treatment dealt upon him, and we trust he will now become a better and a wiser man. The latest despatches from Cumberland however report that serious apprehensions exist of further disturbances, in consequence of this one case of stirring up the mud.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.

DR. HEWLETT, coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Lahoo Makha, a washerman, who was run over by a gentleman's mail phaeton at the Byculla Bridge on the 13th inst. and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday.

Mr. James William Noble said—I am an officer in the mercantile marine, but at present unemployed. I am staying at Dadur. I remember Saturday the 13th inst. At about 7 o'clock that evening, I was in a mail phaeton drawn by two horses, and driven by Mr. Mitchell, a merchant of this city. There was one syce sitting behind us. As we reached the foot of Byculla railway bridge on our way to Parell, a train was approaching the Byculla station on the up line from Dadur. Before it passed under the Byculla bridge I heard the whistle of the engine. It was very loud and shrill. The engine passed under the bridge at a slow speed—and puffs of steam were escaping from the steam pipe in quick succession. The horses in Mr. Mitchell's carriage were Australians. Mr. Mitchell was driving slowly, at a rate I should say of about seven miles an hour. When the horses heard the whistle on their left they started off at a gallop and shyed over to the right hand side of the road, but immediately afterwards the engine passed underneath the bridge, and the horses were further alarmed at the escape of the steam and shyed over to the left hand side of the road. The carriage came into collision with the iron railings on the top of the bridge. I was thrown out of the carriage, and fell over the iron railings. Mr. Mitchell was thrown out clear of the horses into a bullock hackery that was on the road. One of the horses got its leg through the space between two of the iron rails and was lying on the ground. Its leg was broken, and it had to be destroyed. There were several passengers on the bridge. I cannot say that I saw the deceased. I am perfectly certain that Mr. Mitchell did not strike either of the horses with the whip. I cannot say whether Mr. Mitchell called out to warn the passers by, but I did with all my might. I think the railway bridge at Byculla is a most dangerous one. It is approached on a curve, and on the top of the bridge are merely open iron railings about four feet high. Horses can see through the railings any engine approaching, and there is no sort of wall to prevent their seeing an engine suddenly rushing through the bridge. The approach from the Bhendy Bazaar is, therefore, particularly dangerous, especially as horses cannot see anything approaching from Dadur, and are easily startled by the sudden passage of an engine under the bridge. The road is also, in my opinion, too narrow for safety. I am quite certain that Mr. Mitchell was exercising all due and proper care in the management of the horses at the time they started off.

Verdict—That the cause of death was tetanus, which supervened on fracture of the right leg occasioned by the deceased having been accidentally run over by a carriage.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CHEATING CASE.

ON Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Madhowjee Nanjee, one of the managers of the Jain Temple of the Sawuk community at Bhownuggur, laid the following information against one Nanchund Thackersey, accusing him of cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,200.

Madhowjee Nanjee said—I am one of the managers of the Jain Temple of the Sawuk community at Bhownuggur, the business whereof is conducted in the name of Dossabhoy Abheychund. I am a resident of Bhownuggur, and at present reside at Withulwaddy in Bombay. For the last six months, there has been a dispute about some house property belonging to our said temple between the Sawuks and Mr. Percival, the Political Agent at Bhownuggur. In the month of January last, there was a meeting of the Sawuks assembled in the said temple to consider what proceedings should be adopted with respect to the said dispute, and while the subject was being discussed in the meeting, one Nanchund Thackersey, a resident of Bombay, came to their said temple at Bhownuggur under the pretence of worshipping the deity, and after he had done with his worship, came to the meeting and inquired why we had assembled and what we were doing. I and others assembled there informed him that Mr. Percival had done us an act of great oppression by removing certain houses belonging to the temple and taking the land into his possession, and therefore we were considering whether to petition the Bombay Government or the High Court. The said Nanchund Thackersey then told us that if the matter were entrusted to him, he would in no time obtain an order from the Bombay Government upon Mr. Percival to restore to us our temple lands. The said Nanchund Thackersey then represented to us that he was a practising solicitor at Bombay, had two European partners, had an office in the Fort, and kept an establishment of about fifty clerks. He attended our meeting with boots and stockings on, and wore a Deccanee turban. Believing what he said to be true, I and others told the said Nanchund Thackersey that if he succeeded in getting such an order, we would give him a reasonable remuneration. He replied that if we spoke of remunerating him, he would not take our business in hand, and therefore we should not mention it,—that he was also a Sawuk, and as the object was a charitable one he would contribute about Rs. 400 or 500 of his own towards the same. We therefore told him that we would feel much obliged to him if he did our business without money. He said that he would require some money to pay certain barristers in Bombay whom he should have to engage. We asked him how much he would require for that purpose. He said he would require Rs. 1,200. We said that we would send our man with him, and he would cause our agent at Bombay to pay the money. We at the same time delivered to him nine documents relating to our land and relating to the dispute. He said that he would deliver to our man the Government order within a week from the time he got the money. Accordingly Kalla Zoota, another of the managers of the said temple, came with the said Nanchund Thackersey to Bombay. Kalla Zoota, when leaving Bhownuggur, took with him several introductory letters to Sawuk gentlemen in Bombay to assist him in the business. On their arrival in Bombay, the said Nanchund Thackersey kept the said Kalla Zoota in his own house, and persuaded him not to deliver the said introductory letters to the gentlemen to whom they were addressed, but to deliver them to himself. The said Nanchund Thackersey then persuaded the said Kalla Zoota to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,200, which he said he required to pay a barrister and to get our papers translated into English. Kalla Zoota paid him Rs. 1,200 in the month of January last. The said Nanchund Thackersey then informed the said Kalla Zoota that he had paid Rs. 900 to Mr. Branson, barrister, and Rs. 300 for translations ; and that Mr. Branson had undertaken to do the business for Rs. 1,500, and that for the balance of Rs. 600 he had stood security, and that if the petition was not successful, Mr. Branson had agreed to refund Rs. 1,400. About a week afterwards, the said Nanchund Thackersey informed Kalla Zoota that His Excellency the Governor was absent from Bombay, and therefore the business would take some time. Not having received the Government order for more than a fortnight, I came down to Bombay from Bhownuggur, and went to the said Nanchund Thackersey, at his house near the Jackeria's mosque. I asked him what he had done about our petition, to which he replied that he had sent it to Government. He also related to me that Mr. Branson had undertaken to do our business for Rs. 1,500, and that he had paid him in part Rs. 900, and for the balance of Rs. 600 he had stood security. I went and saw Mr. Branson, and being informed that no such money had been paid to him, nor any such contract been made with him, I went back to the said Nanchund Thackersey and informed him what Mr. Branson said. The said Nanchund Thackersey then told me that he had committed a mistake when he told me that the money was paid to Mr. Branson and that the contract was made with him,—that he had paid the money to Mr. Cooper. I asked him if I should go to Mr. Cooper and ask him about it. He said he had paid Rs. 300 to Mr. Cooper, which I might go and inquire about if I wished. I then went to Mr. Cooper, barrister, and asked him if he had received Rs. 300 from Nanchund Thackersey on account of our Bhownuggur business. Mr. Cooper informed me that he had not received Rs. 300, but only Rs. 60 from Nanchund Thackersey for drawing a petition, but whether the said petition related to our Bhownuggur business or anything else he could not say. I again went to Nanchund Thackersey and informed him what had passed between me and Mr. Cooper. The said Nanchund Thackersey then asked me what I had to do with the money, and said that the petition on our behalf was already before the Government. I then asked him to give me a receipt for the Rs. 1,200 paid to him. He gave me such a receipt. He had already given to us a receipt for the nine documents at Bhownuggur at the time the documents were handed over to him. I kept on attending on the said Nanchund Thackersey for a long time to inquire if any reply had been received from Government to our petition, which he had assured me had been sent. At last I ascertained from the Secretariat that no petition on our behalf had ever been received for Government. Since my arrival in Bombay I have also learnt that the said Nanchund Thackersey is not a practising solicitor, nor has he two partners, nor has he any office in the Fort. Being satisfied that we were being cheated by the said Nanchund Thackersey, I called upon him to refund to me the Rs. 1,200 and to deliver up our documents. He said to me that he would not give me back a single pie out of the said sum of Rs. 1,200, and that he would not deliver up the documents unless I passed to him a release in full discharge of the said Rs. 1,200. I thereupon called upon the said Nanchund Thackersey through Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, solicitors, High Court, to account to me for the said Rs. 1,200, and to deliver over the said documents ; but although a reasonable time has elapsed, the said Nanchund Thackersey has failed to do so. Nanchund is about to leave Bombay for Kattywar this evening. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, criminal breach of trust by an agent, and cheating, under sections 405, 409, and 415 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that warrants may be issued for his apprehension and for search for our documents, which I have reason to believe are now in his (Nanchund's) house at Jackeria's musjid, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

THE REV. W. B. KEER.

(*Bombay Guardian*, May 20.)

THE Rev. Wm. B. Keer, having completed his five years' term as Harbour Chaplain in Bombay in connection with the S. P. G., has accepted a call to a similar post at Singapore, and has just left us for that place. Though a man of literary tastes and possessing a facile pen, Mr. Keer has proved himself to be in many respects unusually fitted to labour in the Gospel among seamen. His relations with the local Committee of the S. P. G. have not of late been very harmonious. Perhaps it ought not to be thought a strange thing if a gentleman coming out to this country with a definite understanding as to the salary he should receive, should feel aggrieved on finding himself suddenly reduced to a salary 40 per cent. less, without any complaint on the score of bad work. Perhaps if Mr. Keer had thrown up the salary so reduced altogether, and gone quietly forward in his work, he would have found himself no loser. Mr. Keer however thought it his duty to resist the injustice to the utmost, and it certainly seems desirable on many accounts that a local Missionary Committee should not be allowed to forget its true functions and treat its Missionaries as puppets to be moved and managed according to the ruling whim of the moment. There is something very anomalous about the position of a local Missionary Committee under the presidency of the Bishop, especially when the latter has an overweening confidence in his own judgment and believes the obligation to be guided by him as sufficient for the Missionary's conscience. In Roman Catholic societies, all virtues are summed up in the one duty of obedience to the superior, and if all connected in any way with the Society above referred to, will assent to this axiom, we have no doubt that their Missionary operations will proceed very harmoniously ; but it is difficult for Englishmen, and indeed for any who are accustomed to an open Bible, to subscribe to such an axiom. We regret very much that there should have been a protracted and unseemly altercation between Mr. Keer on the one hand and the Committee and the Bishop on the other, but we cannot see that the fault attaches altogether or even mainly to Mr. Keer. We should have liked a little more reticence on his part in the ventilation of his grievances, and we think that, as a general rule, the best thing that one can do with his grievances is to bury them. Still it seems to us most desirable that it should be understood by those who propose to come to India as Missionaries of the S. P. G. what the nature of the rule is to which they are expected to submit, in Bombay, and we may hope that good may in some way come out of this unpleasant quarrel. Our best wishes go with Mr. Keer, and we trust he may have a peaceful and successful ministry among the quiet waters of Singapore.

A CURIOUS SPECULATION.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

A PAMPHLET on the "Identification of the English Nation with the lost House of Israel" has been sent us, and our opinion asked regarding it. It is many years since we first saw this speculation advanced, and about a year or so ago we noticed the very pamphlet now sent to us. Our opinion was to the effect that the author entirely failed to show the identification of the English with the ten tribes. He says that Israel and Judah are broadly distinguished in Scripture, are as distinct as France from Russia, as fire from water ; we showed that the two terms are used convertibly. Many different nations, well-known to history, combined to originate the present inhabitants of Great Britian ; the author of the pamphlet says that these all came from one common stock, and from a common centre ; but from the same stock and the same centre came many other nations of Europe. How the traces of their Judaism, in rites, appearance, traditions, &c., &c., happened so completely to disappear, it would be hard to show. Most of the characteristics of the English nation in which he finds a parallel to things said about Israel, are due simply to the fact that the English have the Bible, and hold it in reverence and have been largely moulded by its teaching. We are not among those who believe that there are any greater blessings or privileges promised in Scripture to any class, than belong to the believer in Christ. In Christ is neither Jew nor Gentile ; old things have passed away and all become new ; in Him are all the promises yea and amen ; eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor heart conceived the things which God hath prepared for those that love him. It is a very roundabout and very uncertain way to establish a claim to the favour of God, to try and show that Englishmen are lineal descendants of the ten tribes of Israel, when the most complete of all titles is secured at once by faith in Jesus Christ. The Gospel does not prepare those that receive it to rejoice in a condition like that of ancient Israel, separated from and surrounded by heathen nations, and enjoying a pre-eminence due to the darkness and the sin of the rest of the world ; but rather to rejoice in the breaking down of national walls of partition and in the fullest communication to all of the blessings that God has bestowed upon us.

THE COST OF LIVING IN INDIA.

THE expenses of living in India seem to be steadily on the increase—so, at least, most house-keepers say. Some, it is true, declare that if the prices of the necessaries of life, such as meat, fowl, grain, &c., have risen within the last few years, they are more than balanced by the reduction in beer, wine, and Europe stores, caused by the general introduction of railways, and the rapid and cheaper carriage *viâ* the Suez Canal from England. We doubt, however, if these assertions will stand investigation, and many old Indians say the value of money is not much more than half what it was twenty years ago ; that is, a man with an income of Rs. 800 is no better off than he would have been on Rs. 500 before the mutiny. Many causes have combined to this end. It is a well-known fact connected with the native, that once the price of an article has risen from some unusual or accidental cause, it is seldom or never allowed to return to its original cost, even after the necessity for the rise in price has long ceased to exist. In 1865, for instance, the price of gram in the Central Provinces was 35 seers to the rupee. Shortly after there was a famine, and the price rose to 8 seers to the rupee. Gram has again become plentiful, but never again will 35 seers of gram be bought for one rupee in those parts. Many causes doubtless combine to keep up these prices—the railway for one ; but the evil remains and the consumer suffers. The cool way a native will graduate his prices according to the rank and pay of his customers is most amusing. Nubbee Bux, moorghee-wallah, will sell a turkey to the wife of Lieutenant Brown of the 100th N. I. for Rs. 2-8, which he would not part with under Rs. 5 to Mrs. Jones, the colonel's lady. The price of horses also has increased considerably. Servants' wages are steadily on the rise ; in fact, all the necessaries of life cost far more now than they did a few years ago. Does the diminished price of Europe stores and liquors compensate for this rise in the necessaries ? It may do so in the case of the rich man, but certainly not in that of the man with the small income. Up to a certain point all Europeans of the upper class in India have much the same expenses. House-rent must be paid, and really there is not very much difference in the rates. An assistant magistrate or collector, drawing some Rs. 450 a month, pays for Rs. 80 or 100 for his bungalow, while the Judge of the High Court on Rs. 4,000 pays Rs. 150. Servants also the poor man must have, and if his servants come to Rs. 100 while those of the rich amount to Rs. 200, the proportion is still immensely against the former. House-rent, servants, and insurances taken, let us say, Rs. 900 out of Rs. 4,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 150 for all other expenses, while the higher income has a comparatively insignificant proportion deducted for necessaries. The poorer man cannot afford to buy much in the way of stores, therefore to him the reduction in their price is of little use ; while on the other hand the richer man benefits by it to a really considerable extent, so that for him it probably covers the extra expense of his servants and bazaar. It is often a matter of discussion as to what rate should be charged for stores in excess of English prices. The experience of Clubs and Co-operative Stores seems to show that forty per cent. on the English price will about cover all expenses of carriage, duty, agency, and breakage. But this gives no profit or interest on capital to tradesmen, so that even assuming them to procure their goods at trade price, (*i. e.*, at 10 to 20 per cent. below the public price), it is clear that much reduction in the present selling rate of stores is not to be looked for. It seems, then, that the only alternative open to the lower grades of covenanted officials is closer economy in consumption—an economy which will not add to the attractions of life in India.—*Pioneer.*

If all go well, England will this summer enter into telegraphic communication with China by two different routes, one overland, by Northern Europe and Asia, the other by sea.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A LONDON correspondent of a Calcutta paper has heard that the Prince of Wales accepted the other day an invitation of Dr. W. H. Russell of the *Times* to dinner at the Garrick Club. After the entertainment was over His Royal Highness proceeded to the smoking room of the Club, where, according to our informant, he was affability itself to such members of the Club as chanced to be present. The fact that the Prince of Wales intended to dine with Dr. Russell had been kept secret, so that no more than an average number of members of the Club were present in the smoking room upon the occasion.

THE PRICES OF STAPLE CEREALS IN INDIA.

(*Indian Economist.*)

A GENERAL idea of the comparative cost of living in the provinces may be got by averaging the prices of the staple cereals throughout the country. The averages for March were :—

Rice, the Staple.

Bengal	...	...	...	Seers 23 per Rupee.
Madras	...	...	...	16 ,,

Wheat, the Staple (of the better classes.)

Bombay	...	...	...	Seers 8 per Rupee
Central Provinces	...	...	...	19 ,,
Punjaub	...	...	...	18 ,,
N. W. Provinces	...	...	...	19 ,,
Oudh	...	...	...	23 ,,

The returns for April show an average rise of at least 2 seers per rupee for wheat and jowaree throughout Central and Northern India. We shall have no "poor" therefore for a season, and may direct all our attention to administrative reforms.

"THE CHEESE."

UNDER the title of "The Cheese" the last number of *All the Year Round* discusses the origin of a well-known modern popular phrase used to designate anything particularly adapted to the test of those employing it. The conclusion arrived at by the writer is in favour of the view which refers the expression to a Hindustani parentage. That philology should dispense with the aid of history is only excusable when there is no history to help it. In the present case it has no such excuse. No doubt the expressions "that's the cheese" and "that's the thing" are nearly synonymous ; and no doubt *chiz*, or *chees*, is the Hindustani for *thing*. A coincidence of this kind is, however, very poor proof ; and in the present case it is not the best proof. That Anglo-Indians should have introduced this piece of slang into their mother-tongue would be much less improbable if they had ever been in the habit of using the Hindustani word *chiz* in the same way in India. But there is no evidence whatever that they were in the habit of expressing their approval of a thing by calling it "the *chiz*" before "the cheese" became current slang in the mother-country. Indeed, the combination would, it strikes us, be quite contrary to the genius of Anglo-Indian slang. We fear, therefore, that the additional dignity which the writer in *All the Year Round* claims for the phrase on the ground of an Indian origin must be abandoned.—*Englishman.*

AFGHANISTAN.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, May 16.)

WHILE India is rejoicing in bumper harvests and falling prices, famine and misery are not far from her gates. Throughout Afghanistan the intestine troubles of the country have taken the people from their field labours and rendered life and property insecure. Working beasts are either seized or taken away to be hidden in the mountains or the deserts, and although the climate during the last season did not necessarily cause loss there is every probability that we may soon hear of as much distress from famine as from the sword. In Persia a real famine prevails and the people are in the utmost misery.

There is every reason to believe that the rebel chiefs now in Herat have been assisted in their late movements by Persia. During the time Yakoob Khan was in hiding in Seistan he was in receipt of supplies of money from a secret source, and it is well known that his colleague in rebellion, Shah Nowaz Khan, was high in favour with the Persian authorities. Just previous to the outbreak, also, the Persians had been on indifferent terms with Futteh Mahomed Khan the Ameer's governor of Herat, and at one time had been even insultingly careless of his acquiescence in certain international arrangements for travellers. It is to be remarked that the rebel advance upon Herat was from the west along the Meshed road, and the contest, such as it was, in which the troops deserted their standards and went over to the rebels, took place only 30 miles from the Persian frontier and about sixty from Herat. Ghorian was once a strong fortress on the outskirts of the province of Herat, intended to guard against Persian attacks. It is not on the main road to Persia, but south of it on the south side of the Heri Rood. When that intriguing but able ruler Yar Mahomed held Herat, he, to please the Persians, dismantled Ghorian in 1864, leaving only the half-ruined rampart walls and towers.

This displeased his Afghan subjects, but he explained that his reason for abandoning such an important position was to prevent his force being divided, and to have always a strong impregnable centre at Herat. He was clever enough to persuade them that the fortresses for the defence of a country should be in its centre and not on its borders !

Since last week no further news of the progress of the Ameer have reached us. In the Agra paper we see it stated that the Ameer had shown a disposition to treat with the rebels rather than enter on a protracted and exhausting struggle. If this is true, it is due not to the Ameer's want of policy, but rather, it seems to us, to his being tired of constant war. He enters this contest with any thing but a light heart. If however our surmise of the secret action of Persia be correct—and the grounds appear at least to be worthy of discussion—we may be sure that the Ameer will spend his last cowrie in asserting his direct authority in Herat.

(*Pioneer*, May 18.)

THE father-in law of Yakoob Khan has sent to the Ameer a letter which he had received from the rebel camp, inviting him to join the insurgents. It is known that from time to time followers of Yakoob Khan are sent off in various directions, and it is suspected that these couriers carry with them treacherous overtures to the surrounding Chiefs.

Instructions have been issued to the Turkistan, Candahar, Kohistan, Lohgurd, and other Chiefs authorising them, if any persons within their districts attempt to join the rebels, to plunder their property for their own benefit, and to send the traitors to Cabul. This is a truly oriental expedient, and has probably therefore been found to answer in the East for the prevention of rebellion. But with our notions we should consider it a dangerous temptation to governors to *invent rebels* for the sake of annexing their belongings.

In consequence of, and in retaliation for, the late serious depredations of the Seistan marauders, the people of Furrah and Candahar have commenced raiding within Seistan. Both the Ameer and the Shah have already strictly forbidden International skirmishing, but at the present juncture it is found impossible to enforce obedience from the turbulent borderers.

The Governor of Jellalabad, writing on the 3rd of April, seemed to consider the Khyber disturbances nearly over. "Having started from the village of Jorah I arrived," he writes, "at the place where the raiders dwelt. They fired guns from the crest of the Shyrak Hills ; whereupon, after sending the infantry up to the top to dislodge them, I planted my sowars round the base of the hills to receive them when driven down. Eight of the marauders were killed and six taken prisoners, of whom two, being head men, have guaranteed the return of the plundered property and the Khyber Pass matter has been adjusted. On the following day he reached the encampment of the Bash Kheyls, and "having demolished their towers and devastated their crops (!), took hostages from all sections for the recovery of the traders' property and sent them to Jellalabad."

(*Pioneer*, May 19.)

THE Ameer heard on the 22nd of April that General Feramorz Khan left Candahar for Herat on the 13th of April with all the Cabul troops available, but that the Helmund being in flood there had been considerable delay in the advance.

Feramorz Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, wrote to the Ameer on the 24th April from Sadat, one stage west of Girishk, saying that he was about to march on Furrah after which he would arrange for the relief of Herat. Up to that date he had heard nothing of Yakoob Khan, owing, he supposed, to the rebels being in possession of all the roads.

The Governor of Herat on the 23rd of April sent word to the Ameer that he was determined to offer a strenuous resistance to Yakoob Khan. The two Cabulee regiments of the garrison were to hold the outer fortifications, and the Herati regiment the city. It was hoped that Herat would hold out for 50 or 60 days.

No later news has been received in Cabul from Herat, so that it was the general opinion in the capital that Yakoob Khan had blockaded all the routes.

The rebels are said to be in very good spirits and hopeful of large desertions from the Ameer's Army.

Affairs in Cabul are in a most critical state. Bad news from the Khyber and bad news from Herat have, in the Ameer's own words been banishing sleep from his eyes, and for whole days together he has, we are told, been lost in fits of despondency. Under these circumstances it gives us pleasure to present to our readers the smallest item of intelligence of a more reassuring character. Intelligence has been received of the favourable progress made by Feramorz Khan, the able Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer, with the army sent to re-capture Herat. The only available route for troops between Cabul and Herat is unfortunately a most difficult and circuitous one, passing by Candahar and Furrah. An account of the hardship entailed on single travellers by this journey will be found in Ferrier. What it must be at a moment's notice to lead an army over it, may be left to the imagination. Certain tribes within the area which that march describes, know not the Ameer, and would doubtless treat his troops as roughly as did the Afreedis lately in the Khyber Pass. The Governor of Furrah, though personally a friend of Yakoob Khan, has hitherto been loyal to his master, and will presumably receive and assist his Commander-in-Chief.

CONTRADICTIONS.

(*Friend of India*, May 18.)

AT the last date, May 7th, on which intelligence was received, Yakoob Khan had not taken Herat but had been himself defeated in an action before the walls. The garrison also was said to be standing firm for the Ameer. Reports to the contrary effect have been published, but so far they have been incorrect. We understand that these accounts have been more than ordinarily disquieting to the Ameer, who believes that the incorrect intelligence is published to injure his cause. There cannot well be a doubt that Yakoob's progress has been very far from as rapid or successful as some letters from his camp would lead people to suppose.

SIMLA.

AMONG the latest arrivals at Simla are Mr. Hogg, the officiating Director-General of Indian Post Offices, and Mr. Jenkins, the Commissioner of Patna. Signor Marras gives on the 20th instant the first of a series of "*après-midi musicales*" under the patronage of Lord and Lady Mayo, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The first concert, in which some of Signor Marras' pupils will assist, is to be held at Ravenswood, the very temple of music, the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Hatch.—*Pioneer*, May 19.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S RECEPTION AT LUCKNOW.

DR. TOSI arrived by yesterday's (Tuesday's) train. A little before the time a small gathering of Roman Catholics was collected on the platform to do honour to their Bishop. On the train halting, the priests went up to his carriage and kissed his episcopal ring, they then embraced each other in true oriental style. On His Lordship's coming on the platform the members flocked round him and each knelt down and kissed the ring. The scene was something remarkable for the respect shown, as it even drew the attention of the crowd of native passengers, some of whom remarked, he must be a very *Burra Padree* indeed. The party then drove up to the cantonment chapel, which, however, being under repairs could not be used for the usual service, but the Bishop had a short prayer, and then walked up to the priests' house. Here a good lunch was laid out on the table and every one partook of it, and then parted by one o'clock. The Bishop looked in improved health, compared to what he was seen in Lucknow eight years ago when a chaplain. He made himself quite at home and lively in his conversation with one and all, a very just and becoming return for the compliments the Catholics of Lucknow paid him.—*Lucknow Times*, May 17.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

RESULT OF THE DRAWING.

(*Pioneer.*)

First Prize	Rs.	45,000
Second Prize	,,	16,000
Third Prize	,,	8,000
Fourth Prize	,,	5,000

King of the Forest drawn by	Tip.
Albert Victor	Schlapfer.
Général	Lucknow.
Bothwell	Captain R. P. Davis.
Fisherman	Commissariat Examiners' Confederacy.
Digby Grand	Sedgwick.
Zephyr Colt	Lucknow.
Ripponden	Jumalpore Confederacy.
Count	Harp-up.
Crickdale	Eden Hay.
Falkirk	Simpson-Benjamin.
Phosphorus	Dhollerah.

GENERAL BARROW AND HIS LOCUM TENENS.

(*Lucknow Times*, May 17.)

GENERAL BARROW left this on Saturday last, carrying with him the best wishes of the people of Oudh. That he may be soon restored to health, is the earnest prayer of the native community. The talookdars that were present here, accompanied him to Cawnpore ; and some of them will go as far as Bombay. The parting words of the General were so kind, so full of sympathy and affection for the natives, that those who listened to him, could with difficulty restrain their tears. They felt as if they were taking leave of one of their dearest relatives, who was about to proceed on a distant journey.

Sir George Couper will officiate for General Barrow. His acknowledged ability and experience, and his steady adherence to the Canning policy, will, we are sure, make him one of the best Chief Commissioners. The zeal and energy he has displayed in the conscientious discharge of his duties as Judicial Commissioner ; the force of understanding he manifested, and the sound advice he gave in the Legislative Council, have won for him the best regards of all classes of H. M.'s subjects. That Oudh will prosper under him there is not the least doubt. People have great respect for his knowledge, powers of thinking, and aptitude for business. The only thing we have heard complained against him is, that he is not so accessible, as was General Barrow, loved and esteemed by all who came in contact with him. Those who know Sir George intimately, will bear testimony to the fact that in courtesy and affability he yields to none ; and that he possesses all the qualities to make a popular Governor. The Viceroy in making choice of him as the *locum tenens* of General Barrow has given satisfaction to all parties ; and we feel confident that in a short time Sir George will, by his acts, win the affections and confidence of all classes of the people of this province, including

"RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PRESS IN INDIA."

The first of a series of papers which promise to be interesting, entitled, "Recollections of the Press in India, by Thomas C. Fenwick," appears (says the *Englishman's* London correspondent, writing on the 21st April,) in this month's number of "The Newspaper Press," an instructive and amusing London monthly devoted to the sayings and doings of journalism all over the world. Mr. Fenwick merely breaks ground in his first paper, which is headed, "The Press of India in the Olden Time." I transcribe from it the following passage on the beginnings of Indian typography and of Anglo-Indian journalism :—

The father of the Indian Press was one Wilkins, but of him I can find no mention made other than that he prepared the first fount of types with his own hands. The first native who established a Press in Calcutta was one Babooram, a native of Hindoostan. He published several editions of the Sanscrit Classics, and, in proof of the desire for knowledge by the people, retired with a fortune of £40,000. One would imagine that a man who commenced so well, and had shown a capability for better things, would have gone on bettering himself and spreading knowledge among his countrymen. But Babooram was merely a native of that time, with all a native's proclivities. Having amassed a fortune—which for one in his position was princely—he settled down at Benares, that city of priestly scoundrels, and, very likely, endowed some Hindoo place of worship with his wealth. I am in doubt as to the date on which a newspaper first made its appearance in India, for testimony on that point is conflicting. One authority states that a paper, entitled *Hicky's Gazette*, appeared on the 27th January, 1771; another that no paper was published previous to 1780. I have not been able to lay my hands on any anterior to the 4th March, 1784—although I have searched the libraries of the Asiatic Society and the India Office—on which date appeared the first number of a weekly paper entitled the *Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser*. It was published by authority, and in its numbers from that date forward were to appear the orders of the Government. It was, in fact, an official gazette; but the public were, as a matter of grace, permitted to advertise in its columns. No other paper existed at the time. One can scarcely believe, judging from the eagerness with which the daily papers are now looked for, that the old Indians of that day were so regardless of that which is now deemed a necessary to existence. What did they do with themselves? What with the Queen's and Company's military officers and the Civil Service, the Europeans must have numbered some thousands. News from home was a rarity. Lord Lake, when Commander-in-Chief of the Indian forces, once complained, in 1811, that he was "seven months without London news." What bores the old fellows must have been to each other, auld how greedily the smallest scrap of print from home must have been read over and over, so as to last them for the next seven or eight months. Turning over the leaves of the first number of the *Gazette* the other day, I found the most important item in it to be an advertisement of the annual Government lottery to be drawn; the price of each ticket to be 10 gold mohurs (£16), and the highest prize one lac of rupees (£10,000). Some time afterwards—I can't find the date—a paper called the *Johns Bull* was established, printed with type of the worst sort, and on coarse paper. Then appeared the *Bengal Harkaru*, which was established about the year 1795, and converted into a daily paper in April 1819. But I am not aware that any numbers of it previous to the 1st of August, 1822, are in existence. It assumed considerable pretensions to ability. Among its advertisements are two which I give without comment. The first is an advertisement from a Mr. Duncan, who, among other things, offers for sale "sugar, and sugar candy, some few skins of *kissmisses*, watch maker's tools *complete*, *Seths* chest, and a set of Boyle's works compleat." The next is from one Tom Fatt, who offers to clean tanks in gentlemen's gardens "being certain that he can finish the work better than any Bengal people by means of a China pump."

INDIAN ITEMS.

The *Hindoo Patriot* warns the Government that "a cloud is gathering on the Garrow Hills." A chuprassie belonging to the Topographical Survey came upon a drinking party of Garrow men and attempted to take a sword away from one of them. The hill-men seized the chuprassie, bound his hands and feet, and then chopped off his head.

The ex-King of Oudh cultivates, instead of cabbages like the Roman Emperor, the minds of his eighteen Shahzadas in his retirement at Garden Reach. His Majesty has, we are told, drawn up a system of rules, as elaborate as a Constitution, for the guidance of the young princes' teachers in their responsible task. The code, if we are rightly informed, culminates thus :—"Conjointly with this the Shahzadas should receive instructions in the principles of morality and the art of letter-writing."—*Pioneer*.

The white tiger spoken of in the extract appended to Shikarrie's letter appears to be attracting considerable notice in England, as much as £500 having been offered for the skin. Mr. Craigie Haikett seems to be particularly lucky in chancing upon curiosities, for in 1869 he shot in the Budaon district a bird which has puzzled the best ornithologists. It was pure white, with the exception of a little canary colour on the breast and a few dark feathers in the tail. In fact it might have been taken for a mule canary, had not the length of the beak and claws made it impossible that it could be that bird. The same gentleman has in his possession a pair of horns found on a female antelope which was shot in the Etah district. The horns curve downwards, the rings being very distinctly marked.—*Pioneer*.

A Railway traveller from Colombo to Newera Ellia gives a most extraordinary account of the buffalo-smashing exploits of night trains in Ceylon. It seems that a landslip had occurred on the line, and that the train was brought to a standstill at a station called Polgahawhelle. After a long interval spent in telegraphing backwards and forwards the train started, wrong end foremost, to get back to Colombo. It had hardly gone half a mile when a tremendous jolt, which threatened to precipitate the carriages down the precipice which lay on one side, told the passengers that something had been run over. It proved to be a buffalo. Soon after this the engine which had been sent out from Colombo to bring the train in, came up. This engine, the writer says, had run over four buffaloes on its way up and over two more on its way back! The buffaloes, it seems, have a horror of leeches, with which the low grounds abound, and come up to sleep on the dry strip between the rails —a preference which, the writer calculates, costs them 1,000 lives per annum!

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF MARCH 25.)

At the time of our last review the New York cotton market was reported at the reduced rates of 15c. for Middling Uplands and 15½c. for Orleans, and Gold at 111¼, while at Liverpool cotton was quoted at 7¾d. at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands and at 7¾d. for Orleans, with sales of 10,000 bales. The telegrams received since state that cotton closed at New York on Wednesday firmer at 15½c. for the former and 15¾ for the latter, showing an advance of ¼c., and on Thursday steady at a further improvement to the same extent,—Gold closing on Wednesday at 111¾ and on Thursday at 111¾ and 111¼. The cable despatches during the same period report the Liverpool cotton market as closing on Wednesday at 7¾d. to 7¼d. for Middling Uplands and 7¾d. to 7¼d. for Orleans, showing an advance of ¼d.—sales, 15,000 bales,—and on Thursday (received on Thursday night) at 7¾d. for Middling Uplands and 7¾d. for Orleans,—sales 14,000 bales. Still later accounts up to the close of business yesterday, quote the New York cotton market at 15¾c. for Middling Uplands and 15¾c. for Orleans,—Gold closing at 110¾, while at Liverpool Middling Uplands was still quoted at 7¾d. and Orleans at 7¾d.—sales 12,000 bales.

Week's receipts 28,000 bales, of which 24,000 American; sales 34,000 bales, of which 11,000 for export and 9,000 to speculators; stock, 780,000 of which 452,000 American; afloat 523,000, of which 340,000 American.

The weather has been pleasant and alternately cloudy and clear. Our accounts from the country indicate that planters have been much retarded in their preparations for planting, by recent rains, and are manifestly behind-hand. This applies to both sugar and cotton. On Wednesday telegrams were received from Natchez stating that the Marengo Levee, nearly opposite, had given way and countermanding orders for supplies, but this was subsequently contradicted. Other reports of crevasses have been reported, but not confirmed. There is a general uneasiness with regard to the levees and an apprehension that the next crop will be curtailed by overflows, as well as from restricted planting in other localities.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit a decrease from last week's of 14,447 bales, and an increase over last year's of 7,021 as appears from the following table :—

		1870.	1869.
Two days ending Sept.	2	391	379
Week	9	2,104	2,381
...	16	3,740	6,619
...	23	8,416	13,954
...	30	12,146	19,383
... Oct.	7	17,844	22,689
...	14	19,499	24,261
...	21	24,678	28,714
...	25	20,949	23,672
... Nov.	4	30,935	34,432
...	11	32,075	34,111
...	18	36,672	25,682
...	25	37,084	30,483
... Dec.	2	41,508	32,701
...	9	37,114	32,116
...	16	5 ,235	35,283
...	23	41,906	38,755
...	30	53,932	43,406
... Jan.	6	45,547	41,459
...	13	44,993	31,204
...	23	50,359	44,878
...	27	55,019	46,326
... Feb.	3	56,731	47,486
...	10	57,695	52,469
...	17	59,790	47,423
...	24	54,780	44,120
... Mar.	3	55,949	37,935
...	10	39,796	37,080
...	17	46,960	18,805
...	24	32,232	25,209

This shows an excess in the total over last year of 226,198 bales.

Cotton arrived since the 21st ult. of Louisiana and Mississippi 13,141 bales, Lake 16, Mobile 481, Texas 711; together, 14,349 bales. Total for the week, 34,145 bales. Cleared since the 21st ult. for Liverpool 25,896 bales, Bremen 1,610, Gottenburg 1,030, Cronstadt 2,517, New York 3,749, Philadelphia 974; together 36,276 bales. Total for the week 64,586 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 24th inst., 262,132 bales.

DR. DOELLINGER AND THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.

(*Saturday Review*, Apr. 22.)

Dr. Döllinger's public declaration of his dissent from the decrees of the Vatican Council has created a sensation—or it would be more correct to say, has commenced a movement—throughout Catholic Germany, the end of which cannot be foreseen as yet. It only needed that such an announcement should come from a quarter sure to command universal attention for the smouldering fires to break into a flame, and the thoughts of many hearts to be revealed. But, in the first place, it may be of some interest to our readers to record the immediate consequences of his bold avowal of his convictions. Since it was published, neither friends nor adversaries have suffered the grass to grow beneath their feet. On Wednesday, the 29th of March, the Professor's reply, now published as a pamphlet, was handed in to the Archbishop; and a Pastoral, threatening, if he persisted in his course, "to cut him off from the Catholic Church," appeared under the date of Palm Sunday, the 2nd of April. Meanwhile the Archbishop had telegraphed to Rome for instructions, and was informed, through the same medium, that the affair was left entirely in his hands. The traditional discretion of the Curia has not deserted it at this crisis, and we are not at all surprised to learn that the unfortunate prelate, who had consented to eat dirt but did not expect to have the whole responsibility of the dirty work thrown back on his own shoulders, is sorely perplexed how to act, and expresses himself weary of his high office, and anxious to resign it. Meanwhile no official step was at first taken beyond forbidding the Seminarists to attend Dr. Döllinger's lectures, and the Palm Sunday Pastoral reads like a feeble attempt at a compromise, possibly made in the faint hope that the distinguished culprit might yet be intimidated into submission. It is said to have been followed up by private representations from high ecclesiastical authorities urging him to relieve them of further trouble by resigning his office and dignities; a suggestion which the most obvious considerations of consistency and self-respect of course forbade him to listen to. Whether the Archbishop, whowas driven into extorting the fatal declaration, would eventually find himself compelled to carry out his threats against the author, seemed for a time to be doubtful. The Court of Rome had in any case provided itself a loophole. Should extreme measures rouse a general outcry among German Catholics and elsewhere, it will still be open to the Holy See to disclaim all responsibility for the acts of its subordinate. And a paragraph which may be intended to pave the way for such a disclaimer has been allowed to appear in the Roman newspapers, to the effect that the Pope speaks often of Döllinger with sympathy, and that great hopes are entertained at Rome of his return to the obedience of faith. But to revert to Munich. The Archbishop would have been wise if he had contented himself with vague denunciations, and had not attempted to enter the lists of argument. But the exigencies of the German spirit appear to have been too strong for him. He has been ill advised enough not only to pronounce judgment, but to give his reasons for pronouncing it. Dr. Döllinger's request for a hearing before an assembly of German Bishops or theologians is refused, as we felt sure it would be, on the ground that the matter is already decided by the infallible authority of the Church in a free and legitimate Council—his Excellency is indiscreet enough to add, "after careful investigation." The appeal to historical testimony is of course met with the retort, so often repeated by Dr. Manning during the present controversy, that history cannot be pleaded against the infallible verdict of the Church; or, as it has been pithily expressed, "the dogma has conquered history." Lastly, Dr. Döllinger's assertion that the Vatican decrees are incompatible with the constitutions and laws of European States—a point on which infallibilists are never commonly honest—is set aside by a mere string of sweeping and empty platitudes. The Pastoral concludes with an exhortation to the faithful to pray for the sorely endangered soul of the heretical Provost, for the Church, and for her chief pastors.

What effect it produced on the laity of the diocese will be seen from the next move on the chessboard. The Pastoral was issued on Palm Sunday. On the Tuesday an address was presented to Dr. Döllinger, signed by the whole body of Catholic Professors in the University with three exceptions, which is so noteworthy a document that it may be worth while to give it as it stands. We are told that it "visibly cheered him," and that he expressed his thanks in the warmest terms. The following is the text of the document :—

"For eight months, in union with the other high schools of Germany, we have protested against the decisions which to-day, together with the majority of the so-called Vatican Council, on the 18th July last, sought to impose on Catholic Christendom. Since then the work of violence begun in Rome has been carried on, and at the very time when the German people has conquered for itself the place of honour among nations on the battle-field, most of the German Bishops have accepted the ignominious task of coercing consciences in the service of un-Christian tyranny, forging numberless pious and noble souls into perplexity and anguish, persecuting the steadfast adherents of their own former faith, and forcing on all of us, so far as in them lies, the chains of an absolutism which seeks to supersede reason and right, tradition and the Gospel. What will this undertaking lead us? What is to become of the Catholic world and of our Fatherland if it is no longer to be permitted within the Church to combine science and culture, uprightness of heart and candour of thought, with religion?

"In such dangerous times, when all outward supports give way, it is the office of the high schools to show themselves the last and, please God, indestructible defence of persecuted truth; and to you, above all, Right Reverend Sir, had the nation turned its eyes. You have not deceived their expectation, and by your declaration of March 28 have given to the Catholic world a pledge of a salutary issue, guarded the right of free scientific investigation, and inscribed in the annals of the University of Munich a page of the highest historical sacredness. Compelled to choose between a so-called humble submission, demanded without regard to right and truth, and the discharge of a difficult but indispensable duty, you have manfully chosen the right path.

"Persevere, Right Reverend Sir, in the struggle, armed with the trusty and brilliant shield of science, and may it be to you a Hebrew shield for all the corners of Christendom! At this turning point in the fate of Christianity, we recall the question of the brave Gratry, "Does God need your lie?" (Job xiii. 7) and we, and thousands of true hearts with us, answer like you, Right Reverend Sir, "with a clear and emphatic No!"

On Holy Thursday (April 6), the Provost who is a mitred prelate, celebrated Pontifical high mass in the Royal Chapel, which the King of Bavaria attended in state, as also the procession of the Holy Sacrament, and the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor men, likewise performed by Dr. Döllinger, which followed. The King, it may be observed, has throughout stood firmly by him; the Royal permission was refused to the Archbishop of Bamberg for carrying out the Vatican decrees in his diocese, on the double ground, stated at length in the official despatch, that the new dogmas are widely rejected in the Church, and that they encroach on the domain of politics, and are incompatible with the due administration of the State. On Easter-Day Dr. Döllinger again "pontificated" in presence of the King, and on Easter Monday, the 10th of April, a large meeting of influential Catholic laymen was held at Munich, attended by many men of high position and mark, to express sympathy with him and petition the King to use his best efforts to arrest the evil consequences of the Vatican dogmas, and prevent their being taught in the educational establishments of the country. Similar addresses have since been presented by the Municipal Council of Vienna to the Emperor of Austria, and by that of Augsburg to the King of Bavaria. From all parts of Germany also, and beyond it, addresses of sympathy are pouring in to Dr. Döllinger, much to consternation, it is said, of the authorities. They, however, on their side, have not been idle. Cardinal Rauscher, who has not himself promulgated the Vatican decrees, has been weak enough to suspend one of his priests at Vienna for signing the address of sympathy to Dr. Döllinger, and the Bishop of Braunsberg has excommunicated one lay and suspended two other priests on similar grounds. On Sunday last a second Pastoral of the Archbishop, censuring those who took part in the meeting and address of the previous Monday, was read out in the parish churches of Munich, and also a joint declaration of the parish priests—drawn up, no doubt, under dictation from higher quarters—affirming their adhesion to the Vatican dogmas, and disclaiming sympathy with Dr. Döllinger, from whom his title of Provost is studiously withheld in the document, which is, like the pastoral, a mere farrago of pointless and wordy declamation. They probably knew what was to follow, and had taken warning in time. Worst of all on Tuesday, according to the latest telegrams, the Archbishop pronounced excommunication against Dr. Döllinger. His friend, Dr. Friedrich, who was reputed to have had a hand in the famous *Letters of Quirinus*, and was attached as chaplain to the Bavarian Embassy to secure him against expulsion from Rome during the Council, had, we believe, been excommunicated before. Bishop Hefele, almost the solitary Abdiel among the German bishops, has been deprived of his "quinquennial faculties"—without which a bishop under the present Roman discipline can hardly stir hand or foot—in order to reduce him to obedience. This certainly seems rather like punishing the sheep for the sins of the shepherd, for, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, there are sixteen couples in the diocese of Rottenburg, related in distant degrees of cousinship, who are thereby precluded from obtaining the requisite dispensations for their marriage.

Thus on both sides the contest is fairly begun. We do not disagree with the *Times* as to its importance, though it may be doubted if Dr. Döllinger will feel very grateful for the rather equivocal sympathy of a writer who compares him to Luther, and expects to see him take the lead of what is called, by a slight chronological inaccuracy, "a schism similar to that of the fifteenth century." Indeed, except in the accidental coincidence of their both being forced into conflict with the Court of Rome, no two men could be more unlike each other. The real significance of Döllinger's present position consist mainly in two points. In the first place, his is the first public and direct disclaimer of the new dogma, since the close of the Council, from a man of high rank and still higher character in the Church. Few bishops, and no ecclesiastic of lower rank, with a single exception which will occur at once to every English reader, could have commanded half the attention or exerted half the influence ensured to any utterance of his. Father Hyacinthe some months ago spoke out as boldly against the Council and its decrees. But neither his learning nor his position gave the same weight to his protest, and it fell almost stillborn from the press. Even could Dr. Newman have brought himself to speak out his mind on the triumph of the "insolent and agressive faction" whose machinations he so unsparingly exposed beforehand, it may be questioned whether the same result would have been produced. The small handful of English Roman Catholics, as a whole, are morally and numerically "a feeble folk," and usually fall a ready prey to the domineering arrogance of those who have the loudest voices and are never tired of asserting themselves to be "the thing that ought to speak." This was conspicuously illustrated in the signatures which so many respectable laymen were enticed or dragooned into attaching to the marvellous document which we commented upon last week. But in Germany the case is very different. Dr. Döllinger speaks not only with the decisive moral weight of his vast learning, his European reputation, his spotless character, and his high office and venerable age, but he speaks also with the consciousness of having the great body of his Catholic fellow-countrymen at his back. It is well known that by far the greater part of the educated clergy of Germany, and the overwhelming majority of the Catholic laity, think as he does. And the movement is already spreading through the Catholic cantons of Switzerland. The first living canonist of Germany, Professor Schulte, now Rector of the University of Prague, is engaged on a treatise on Papal Infallibility, which is to appear in June. Dr. Döllinger is himself preparing a larger work which will exhibit and demonstrate in detail the five points set forth in his Letter to the Archbishop, which he was not allowed to argue before the national episcopate. Come what may, nobody imagines that he will flinch. He is reported to have replied to friends who suggested a timely retreat, "I have little left to hope or fear in this world, and with the grave opening before me I am resolved not to go down into it with a lie in my mouth." It is perhaps significant that at the very moment when the Court of Rome is condemning her greatest living teacher because he has never shrunk from speaking the truth, she should have invested Alfonso Liguori, the great master of the art of systematic equivocation, whose teaching has infected more than half the confessionals of Europe, with the title and authority, reserved for a very select few, of a "doctor of the Church." The system of shuffling morality which Dr. Newman has declared himself unable to follow is thus endorsed with the very highest sanction of the infallible Papacy, while its heaviest anathemas are launched at the conscientious upholder of what all but the most ignorant or incurably prejudiced of his judges know in their hearts to be the cause of righteousness and truth.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

(*Saturday Review*, April 22.)

Of all forms of *imperium in imperio* which modern society presents, one of the most curious is the dominion of the Principal of the Ladies' Boarding-School. There being obvious economic advantages in the application to education of the principles of co-operation and the division of labour, the boarding-school has struck its roots pretty securely into our commercial English society. The average British mamma looks on it as part of the necessary order of things that her Julia or Rose should pass in due course under the transforming wand of the accomplished schoolmistress. She may denounce the parental insensibility and religious blindness that lead a French lady to consign her daughter to a distant convent, yet she will probably despatch her own child to some advertising establishment with little hesitation or inquiry. It seems remarkable, indeed, how English mothers who are given to boasting of their superior home training can be comparatively unconcerned about the real character of the institution which is to supply for a considerable time an equivalent for domestic influence. A kind of pleasing dimness appears to invest, in the eyes of the confident mamma, the first eloquent lady principal with the graces of a guardian angel. She is presumed, without information, to share in the solicitude of the parent whose place she is to fill. A very trivial circumstance seems sufficient to determine the choice of a boarding-school. Perhaps some fortunate neighbour sent her fair daughters to the same place, two of whom afterwards effected such admirable matches. Or it may be that the clergyman of the family has a remote interest in recommending the institution. Such slight accidents, together with a general reputation of the school for fashionable productions, are usually powerful enough to fix the vacillating choice of a burdened parent; and the submissive daughter has of course nothing to say in the matter. The domestic tie is suddenly cut, and the tremulous young lady brought into a new society and under a strange *régime*. Communications with home are frequently limited in number, and liable to inspection. And thus there is constituted a new authority which remains unbroken and almost absolute for a period of six months, or even a year.

To say the least of it, this order of things must be admitted to allow opportunity for excessive domination. And if no actual instances of female tyranny do occur, it must be owing, one would imagine, to a very praiseworthy restraint in those with whom such powers are lodged. It may indeed be said that, should any disposition to excessive subjection manifest itself, there is always a remedy in the number and powers of combining of the subjects themselves. Novelists are very fond of describing the plucky resistance and successful escapes which schoolboys effect by means of this *esprit de corps*. For example, the author of "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," a story in course of publication in the *Cornhill Magazine*, gives a capital account of the counter-checks which such co-operation is able to originate. But young ladies at the moody and often inactive age of the boarding-school appear far less capable of this sort of organized resistance. The spirit of the champions of woman's rights has not yet penetrated so far down the female ranks as to have infected these juvenile minds. And we have yet to see in England, although the phenomenon might not be unknown in America, "girls' associations" outdoing their opponents of the other sex in gay defiance and charming rebellion. No doubt there are often pretty sure guarantees of self-preservation in robust health and buoyant spirits. But though this gushing overflow of jollity may be the favourite idea in the common conception of school-girl, every one knows how far it is from being a universal attribute. Nor is there any absolute safe-guard from the oppression of the schoolmistress in the watchfulness of parents. These are often themselves strongly interested in enforcing discipline, and are thus predisposed to regard the complaints of discontented daughters as nugatory. The unfortunate young lady may, in this way happens to be little of a favourite both at home and at school will apparently run the risk of frequent and long-continued persecutions.

But, some person may say, is not this fanciful speculation? Can the fashionable and enlightened principals of our young ladies' seminaries be supposed capable of actual tyranny? No doubt great wrongs have been practised on boys in obscure boarding-schools; witness the exposure of Dotheboys Hall and its consequences. But can one imagine the presiding genius of one of our elegant educational institutions sharing in any of the characteristics of a Squeers? Mr. Squeers' fear that, shocking as the idea may be to many, the nature of the female mind affords no contradiction to its abstract possibility. What the exact nature and range of woman's unchecked love of tyrannizing would be, it is unnecessary to inquire. The absolutism of history might perhaps find materials for framing a rough conception of this capacity. For us it is enough to note the perfect compatibility of such a quality with what appears to be the essential nature of the sex.

But, leaving these *à priori* considerations, one may inquire what the facts themselves say about the severities of young ladies' establishments. These, it is obvious, can only be learnt on the testimony of more or less interested witnesses; for it is not permitted to the profane critic to enter the modern grottoes of the Muses. Still, if an impartial inquirer will carefully collect a wide mass of evidence, we think he will not long be in doubt as to the character of the institutions we speak of. It is most probable that he will be not a little amazed at the singular inventiveness displayed in the elaboration of the system of restraints. For what seems to be the ruling conception of the modern seminary? We think a naif stranger might take it to be the application of the principle of the Chinese ladies in the cultivation of the foot to the development of the emotional and active nature. The rigorous lady principal applies a kind of Stoical rule of life, the reduction of the desires to the smallest possible number; with this important modification, however, that the Stoics intended it for self-discipline, while she transforms a principle of virtue into tyrannous authority. This severity is traceable in both the types into which modern boarding-schools may be roughly divided; those which aim at an ascetic bookishness, and the far larger number which exist for the culture of external elegance and deportment. In the former, which may still be found in sequestered provincial towns, a large number of restraints previously named can be expected. To concentrate the restless mind of a young lady of fourteen in the study of German declensions and the contemplation of Elizabethan virtues may be expected to be an arduous operation. We find, accordingly, a very stringent set of rules enforced. The young recluse has to rid herself of much of her previous frivolity. Undue attention to personal adornment is rebuked as worldly. It savours, too, of a nascent instinct for captivating gentlemen, and is put down on the same grounds as a precocious fondness for novels and other amatory literature. Confidences and friendships with girls of sentiments not to be viewed with suspicion, while epistolary correspondences that suggest any undue warmth of attachment may be the occasion of comment and censure. A dislike for the opposite sex is often a strong characteristic of these protectresses of innocence, and may easily have suggested to Mr. Tennyson one half of that Princess who had written over the gate of her Virgin College.

Let no man enter in on pain of death.

On the other hand, among the more worldly establishments for young ladies the restraints seem not to diminish, but to change their direction. The class-room, the dinner-table, and the promenade are made the scenes of the most rigorous drill in the essentials of elegant deportment. Even the so-called hour of recreation is not free from the restriction of an omniscient eye; and the careless attitude, a semblance of familiarity of manner, is certain to be detected by the presiding spirit of etiquette. So unremitting is this restraint, indeed, that before long a sense of the fashionable world's eye, bearing a striking resemblance to the keen organ of her teacher, becomes a constant element of consciousness in the adolescent woman's existence.

Nowhere in this academic life is the fertility of the female mind shown so clearly as in the variety of penalties inflicted for misdemeanours. What principles of jurisprudence regulate their number and degree it would not be easy to determine. It is certain that they frequently correspond, as to the degree of acuteness in the sensibilities of their objects. Indeed there is suggested at times something of an inquisitorial skill in detecting the keenest forms of emotional torture. Not that physical pain is inflicted; this is often prohibited, and would, moreover, be much less effective. The punishments commonly perceived are wounds to the higher emotions, such as pride, self-complacency, and desire for approbation. No doubt there are certain obvious reasons for stimulating these sensibilities in young women, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether these ends are ever secured by the periodic mortifications of which we now speak. The only effective mode of rebuke recognised in these establishments is to expose the unhappy subject of the fault in the most public way possible. Thus a piece of *gaucherie* in behaviour is frequently commented on at the dinner-table, and in the presence of strangers. Even an involuntary and organic defect has, to our knowledge, been thus signalised by the remarks of the keen-eyed schoolmistress. In the more elegant town institutions it is made a point to ridicule before the assembled school some indication of unfashionable ignorance in the toilet or carriage of the provincial novices who appear at each new session. In the older type of boarding-school curious relics of an archaic harshness may still be found. Whereas a boy's correction, though sharp, is generally brief, his less fortunate sister may have to drag out her milder penalty through several weeks. In some schools, we understand, one may still observe the practice of "sending to Coventry;" that is, prohibiting the delinquent for a week or fortnight from communication with her companions, though all the while in her accustomed contact with them. This is a very good instance of the odd defiance of the common principles of jurisprudence so often observable in these feminine ideas of penalty. For would not the labour of enforcing such a prohibition appear to be greater than the evil to be remedied?

There are other interesting points in connexion with the primitive discipline of young ladies' schools which one might profitably dwell on. For instance, there is the system of espionage so often countenanced; the making use of favourites and even domestics for the purpose of discovering some secret offence. But we must pass to a yet more important topic—the inequalities of these restraints. Most of the restrictions in a girl's school career would be comparatively free from hardship if only they were administered systematically and impartially. The severity, indeed, might then be decidedly wholesome for moral culture. But the average educational establishment presents no such symmetry of arrangement. The one great interfering cause resides in the personal susceptibilities of the presiding lady. Like rulers of her sex in wider spheres, she must give a relish to the dry details of administrative business by some emotional associations. A school-master will have his likings and dislikings, but they will not enter with the same intensity into all his currents of thought and purpose. A lady principal is incomplete without some such ruling partialities. And woe to the luckless maiden who may chance to fall under her chronic antipathy. For her, general rules have no meaning; her only possible guide to action is the most laborious study of every passing mood in the mind of her superior. All the appliances of the school *régime* are used to thwart the unhappy outlaw. Should she prove clever, and likely to carry off a prize, some secret spring is touched and the evil averted. The causes of these powerful dislikes are too numerous to mention, and vary of course with the temperament of the subject of them. Now it is abundance of girlish spirits, with a suspicion of popularity with the music or drawing-master; at another time it is a constitutional defect, a general awkwardness, or intellectual dulness. But, whatever their origin, they tend to render the school insufferable to the object of them, and she will be fortunate if she can prevail on the authorities to remove her before her spirit is finally broken.

One is tempted to ask whether much of the helplessness of adult women is not referable to the common modes of school-training. However much we may value the restraining power of mere conventionality over the sex, there are some waning signs that this dependence is apt to be too slavish, and to work for evil as well as for good. The habitual incapacity of women to judge of the inherent rightness or wrongness of a thing apart from any appeal to a current commonplace might, we think, with a good show of reasoning, be explained not so much by an intellectual deficiency as by an excessive early compression of the activities. No doubt want of knowledge will often account for this imbecility. Thus, for example, it may be presumed that a fair amount of physiological information would impress on our women of fashion the evil of that excessive stimulation to which their exhausting life tends to drive them. But even more needful perhaps than this intellectual training is a previous practice in unfettered individual action. Excess of restraint in early life without any gradual leading up to self-dependence must generate a lasting habit of timorous supineness before the dictum of others. A boy rarely suffers from this excess will probably counteract its influence by force of constitutional hardihood; but a girl offers less resistance to coercion; and hence it is, probably, that so few girls leave the boarding-school with any considerable power of independent moral judgment.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.*

(*The Times.*)

Those who may read *International Relations* will confess that we need make no apology for noticing a book whose contents have been chiefly collected from our own columns. There may be diversity of opinion as to the value and soundness of the writer's views; there can be none whatever as to his exceptional competency for dealing with his subject. A German to whom the English language and idioms are familiar as his native tongue is no phenomenon, although Germans may be scarce who have mastered the slang which gives tone and vigour to our style, or who can point their periods with Scotch proverbs and bywords. But, searching Europe over, it is rarely, indeed, you stumble on a man who out-Mezzofantis Mezzofanti in all the semi-barbarous dialects of Oriental nationalities, who is as thoroughly versed in the eccentric tongues of Slavs and Czechs as an ordinarily educated Englishman in French or German. It is needless to indicate the advantage this gives the profound student of international relations. International relations knit themselves as a rule about the ever-changing politics of the East, and she most reliable indications of the shifting signs of the times are best gathered from a variety of journals, the circulation of which beyond the limits fixed by their language may be counted on the fingers." Individually, the official or semi-official organs of Belgrade, Bucharest, or Lemberg may have little influence, and their appeals or provocations may go no further than a very restricted local circle. But their utterances are like straws that show how the wind is setting from St. Petersburg, Paris, or Vienna—the wind that at any moment may blow up to a hurricane and sweep Europe like a tornado. The author of *International Relations* quotes from day to day, not merely such papers as the *Journal of St. Petersburg* and M. Kutkoff's organ and the *Czas*, but the Servian *Svetovid*, the Bulgarian *Narodnost*, the *Vidov Dan*, and the *Monitoral* and a dozen or two of kindred journals supposed to be inspired or subsidised by the great intriguing Powers. His letters embrace the eventful period between the respective conclusions of the two great wars to which the new German Empire owes its existence. They begin with the preliminaries of the peace of 1866; they end with the preliminaries of the peace of 1871. They resolve themselves accordingly into a history of the triumph of German unity over those jealousies and machinations that culminated in the French aggression. The peace concluded after Königgratz may be said broadly to have left the growing Power of victorious Germany face to face with the great military empire of the West. Austria was crushed and humbled; Russia embarrassed financially and politically, for the absolute Czar was in opposition to the educated sentiment; England ostentatiously isolated from Continental complications; Italy exhausted; the minor States in expectancy and open to the intrigues their expectant attitude provoked. Thus France, in a not unnatural jealousy, had the game all to herself, and the only questions, if she meant to play, was how should she make it. Knowing as we do the genuine uneasiness felt by the German Empire at this moment after the unexampled success of the late war, when we look back on the very ambiguous position occupied by Prussia we stand amazed at the genius and good fortune that have steered her to unity through the rapids. In 1866 she had been just sufficiently successful to provoke the apprehensions of all her neighbours, without having attained a strength so absolute as to enable her to bid defiance to a coalition. She had annexed States like Hanover, and wealthy municipalities like Frankfort, whose discontent might be reasonably supposed to be, in the meantime at least, a source of weakness. The potentates she had ousted were intriguing from foreign Courts. She was hopeful, without being assured, as to the universality of the national aspirations for unity in South Germany; for in States like Wurtemberg and Darmstadt the Princes and their Premiers were something very like open enemies. She was so doubtful of her own strength, she believed so profoundly in the reality of the military force of France, that she suffered Napoleon, without having set one battalion in motion, to stop her on her march to Vienna and dictate terms with regard to Schleswig. Such was the situation in the autumn of 1866, and it leads us naturally to the much-vexed question—was it really France or Germany who deliberately provoked the war of 1870? Of course, the immediate declaration of hostilities—in other words the choice of the moment—meant nothing more than the sacrifice of a moral advantage in view of a greater military gain.

The writer of the letters assures us it was the earnest wish of Germany to avoid the war, although in her heart she felt all along that war was inevitable. So said Count Bismarck frankly and consistently, and Count Bismarck was so invariably frank on the matter that of course one is disposed to distrust him. But let us look at all the circumstances, and see if they do not bear out the assertions of Germany. Germany, or rather Prussia, when she entered on a French war played to lose everything, while she stood to gain little or nothing. Already her *prestige* as the victorious and patriotic champion of Unity had made the absorption of Southern Germany a simple question of time. It was only delayed by domestic political considerations and the supposed necessity for temporizing with formidable neighbours. The Chancellor absolutely risked his popularity by encouraging the separatist tendencies of Varnbühler and Dalwigk. Thus, when Germany elected to fight, she staked nearly all on a first success. If Woerth and Spicheren had been crushing French victories, she was scarcely assured beforehand as to the effect on Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, and the Southern States. At least, even the author of *International Relations* owns to "the relief" with which the news of South Germany's hearty concurrence in the war was hailed in Berlin. Austria would have been certainly up in arms, for the menacing neutrality of Austria still detained two Prussian *corps d'armée* on the Oder. In the face of Russian feeling excited by the prospect of Russia having her own way in the East, through the popular agency of a French alliance, could the Czar have ventured on the significant intimation which paralyzed the hostility of the Hapsburgs? What of Denmark and Scandinavia? Overrating the strength of France, as he did, in common with the rest of the world; fully conscious of the feelings of his neighbours, does it not stand to reason that Bismarck would have gladly avoided war if possible? Doubtless the Chancellor, clear-sighted beyond other thoughtful Germans, knew better than they that the struggle was inevitable, and busied himself in far-reaching preparations while France was talking and vapouring. Yet his whole policy, as later history disclosed it, squares itself with the assumption that he did his very best to delay the struggle, trusting something to the chapter of accidents. He did not fight on the Luxemburg question, when Germany was relatively better prepared than later; he conceded much in the matter of the Hohenzollern concession. Moreover, his protestations are confirmed in every respect by the remarkable evidence of Baron Stoffel, which we reprinted the other day. In his confidential letters to his master the French Military Attaché at Berlin echoes the very language of the German Premier. He writes, Count Bismarck "knows that time is his most useful ally, and that by fighting France he would jeopardize the results of 1866." And, again, "Prussia is not in the least anxious to attack us, but, on the contrary, will do anything compatibly with honour to eschew war."

International relations were influenced more than anything during these four years by the hesitating tentative policy of the French Emperor. Except his indiscretion, nothing is brought out more clearly in the letters than the consistent way in which he belied his reputation for sagacity. To begin with, in his direct advances to Count Bismarck, by utterly misconceiving the position of his antagonist, by mistaking the nature of the ground he had to manœuvre on, he prepared for himself beforehand the successive diplomatic defeats that disconcerted those who might have been his allies. To angle for Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine, even to ask the coalfields and fortress of the Saar, was to assume that conquering Prussia was in a position to partition Europe obvious to her personal advantage. Whereas if Bismarck, answering for Prussia, was strong